INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 147— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 19 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
(1?)			
22 Oct.	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
9 „	RAZMAK@		10,602
Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
2 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
9 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		18,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA...		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 „	CHINAS ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
19th Oct.	BANUKRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
22nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
24th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
26th „	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th „	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th „
Honolulu Maru	24th „	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET - BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kasur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates or interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,050
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,40,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 % per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Goviudbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dowan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,560,900

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Uheer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the

BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus-giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number, The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A COMPETANT SHORT HAND TYPIST, having knowledge in accounts. Apply in writing to K. C. MARROTT, Bombay.
A 29409.

WANTED A FILING CLERK, must be knowing Machinery line, only energetic and young men need apply. BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
R514

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be provided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—STORIED BANGALOWS at Andheri about six minutes' walk from Station. Rent 125 or 80. Apply K. C. MARROTT, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 29419.

TO BE LET.—ANDHERI COTTAGE on Kurla Road, near Andheri Station. Spacious Hall, four bed-rooms, two baths, fine veranda, kitchen and dining room with a large garden. Rent Rs. 150 a month. See or write CURRUMSEY DAMJEE & SONS, Sohrab House Hornby Road.
C R516.

EDUCATIONAL.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE, LTD. ALLEPPEY.

Re: PAYMENT OF FIRST CALL.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE INFORMED that the last date of payment of First Call is extended from 15th October, 1927, to 15th November, 1927.

Remittances should be made either by Money Order or Currency notes or by Cheques on Alleppey only.

(Sd.) T. D. PILLAY,
Manager.
29407.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. JUTHA NURSEY, who was dealing in silk and artificial silk in the name of Jutha Nursey in Pragraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, has ceased to do the said business as from the 6th instant and that the said business will hereafter be continued at the same place in the same name of Jutha Nursey by Messrs. Damodar Nassarwanji and Co. on their own account.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1927.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Solicitors for Jutha Nursey
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
29382

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th October, 1927.
29396.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANTIMONY WHITE PURE, MILD STEEL BEARING PLATES AND ALKALINE CELLS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of:—

(1) 10 Tons—Antimony white pure 99 per cent. purity.
(2) 25,000—Mild steel bearing plates 3/4" thick for 96 lbs. rails to drawing No. 54516 (weighing approximately 140 Tons).
(3) 200—Alkaline cells to this Railway's specification.

(2) Prescribed forms of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received and the specification and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1927.

4. The result of the Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
14th October, 1927. 29399

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON FITTINGS. DURING THE YEAR 1928.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the following Carriage and Wagon Fittings:—

(1) Axle-boxes, cast-steel.
(2) Cotters, split, mild-steel
(3) Horn-cheeks, undrilled
(4) Locks, guard's, complete
(5) Plates, face, cast-steel, for axle-boxes
(6) Washers for brake-beams.

2. Prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per each set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 14th November, 1927.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
7th October 1927.
29372

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF BRIDGE GIRDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1927, for the supply of one 60 ft. span and 20 spans 40 ft. plate girders for double line bridge F.O.R. at Maker's Works or nearest station.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Girder Spans".

3. Tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10 per set which will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 15th October, 1927.
29403.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND THEIR SERVANTS DURING DEVALI HOLIDAYS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONSEQUENT on the Devali Holidays falling on the 24th, 25 and 26th instant, the Week-End Express, which will leave Victoria Terminus at 18|30 on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, will return from Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, instead of on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving Poona at 19|30 and arriving Victoria Terminus at 23-30 the same date.

A special Holiday Express train will leave Victoria Terminus at 17 hours on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant for Poona arriving there at 21|05 the same day. This train will return from Poona on Thursday, the 27th instant, leaving there at 7 a.m. The trains will run to the following timings:

DOWN TRAIN.

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	17-00
Neral	Arr.	18-16
	Dep.	18-19
Karjat	Arr.	18-34
	Dep.	18-40
Lonavla	Arr.	19-50
	Dep.	19-56
Kirkee	Arr.	20-48
	Dep.	20-51
Poona	Arr.	21-05

UP TRAIN.

Poona	Dep.	7-00
Kirkee	Arr.	7-11
	Dep.	7-14
Lonavla	Arr.	8-17
	Dep.	8-22
Dadar Karjat	Arr.	9-17
	Dep.	9-21
Neral	Arr.	9-34
	Dep.	9-37
Dadar	Arr.	10-38
	Dep.	10-51
Byculla	Arr.	10-57
	Dep.	11-00
V. Terminus	Arr.	11-10

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th October, 1927.
29398

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1398 of 1927.

Messrs. SARDULSINGH KANMAL & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. VALLABHDAS MATHURADAS, a firm recently carried on business at Nadiad, outside Bombay. Defendants

To,
The Defendants abovenamed,

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted this suit in the Honourable High Court of Bombay against you to recover the sum of Rupees 3,395-9-9 due to the Plaintiffs by you at the foot of your Commission Agency account with them, with interest on Rupees 3,178 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 6th day of July, 1927, till judgment, costs and further interest; you are summoned to appear before the said Court, on the 9th day of November, 1927, at 11-15 O'clock (S. T.) and to defend this suit. In default of your appearance on the day before mentioned this suit shall be heard and determined in your absence, which please note.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1927.
Yours truly,
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
29405.

WOOD WORKS

OF ALL KINDS

For anything and every thing in Junglewood and Teak-wood.

Our special advice is to inquire us first.

S. M. UMAR,
TIMBER MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AND ORDER SUPPLIERS.
Hajiroopia Lane,
Fatch Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISHVERLAL TRIBHUWANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 396 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 444 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a garden, on the South-East by Plot No. 443 of the said Estate leased to Bai Ratanbai, wife of Trikamdas Purshotam, on the South-West by a Road 26 feet in width and on the North-West by a Plot No. 445 of the said Estate leased to Balkrishna Bhagwandas Joshi which piece of land bears New Survey No. 7|810, Cadastral Survey No. 10 (part) Matunga Division.

THAKORDAS AND MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29411

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MATHEW ROAD ESTATE OF BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for Sheth Jethabhai Govindji, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vussonji Mulji, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 5th June, 1925, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property with furniture (including safes), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land containing a total area of one thousand two hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 9 of the Mathew Road Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the East by a service passage and beyond partly by Plot No. 4 of the said Estate leased to Jehangir Ferdoonji Karaka and partly by Plot No. 5 of the said Estate leased to Kavashaw Dossabhai Wadia, on the South by Plot No. 10 of the said Estate leased to said Kawashaw Dossabhai Wadia, on the West by the Mathew Road, and on the North by Plot No. 8 of the said Estate leased to Gordhandas Karsandas, together with the messuage or dwelling house thereon of a ground and two upper floors and out-buildings consisting of a Coach House with servants' quarters over the same and of a ground floor stable in the occupation of the Mortgagor or his servants and which said piece of land hereby demised forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 8008, 1010 and 8011 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 1527 and 1528, Street Nos. 1 and 2 and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1507 of the Girgaon Division and which land, hereditaments and premises are comprised in the Indenture of Lease dated the 31st day of July, 1916, hereinabove referred to, also furniture of the Mortgagor including safes, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The annual rent to be paid to Improvement Trust is Re. 1 only and the period of the lease is 999 years.

GANDHI & CO.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road.
Presents to-day and during the week
A Universal Jewel feature
THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT
Featuring JEAN HERSHOLT.
SEE
The heart breaking Romance of a CORSET KING!

Also the latest number of the EMPIRE NEWS BULLETIN
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Next Saturday
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

SEE THIS WEEK AT—
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Kohinoor's Best Picture
Sati Madri
A mythological substantial story
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9 P.M.
SHIV SAMBHAV
SATURDAY, 22nd October 1927 at 9 P.M
SUNDAY, 23rd October 1927 at 4 P.M
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!
KHADASTAK
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking is open at the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M.

A BENEFIT SHOW!
In aid of the Bombay Y. M. C. A.
The most popular film of the day
KAMALATA
will be shown on
MONDAY, the 24th October 1927 at 10 a.m.
AT THE
KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road, GIRGAUM.
SUPPORT THE Y. M. C. A. SO THAT IT MAY HELP YOUR NEEDY BROTHERS.
Rates:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 14, Ans. 7 and Ans. 4.
Booking at the—SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Servants of India Society's Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, and on Monday 24-10-27 at the Cinema Theatre from 8 a.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THOUSANDS HAVE TURNED AWAY FOR WANT OF SEATS—WHAT THAT SHOWS?
GREAT RUSH! PUBLIC HIGH APPRECIATION and MERITS of the PICTURE!

It is Foolish to Paint Peacock's Feather—Because it is but Natural.

Written by Shriyut CHAMPSEY UDESHI Editor "NAVCHETANA" Calcutta.

Come earlier-save your trouble for tickets and good seats—Come to-day & see
KRISHNA'S HIGHLY APPRECIATED SUPER PRODUCTION
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
At the Clang of Fetters
An imaginary Historical Sentimental Production.
AT THE KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
Sat. Sun, Holidays. at 2-30 P M.
Don't Fail to see this Unrivalled Indian Picture.
DAILY at 4-30, 6-45, 9 and 11-15 P.M.

SEE WITH YOUR NAKED EYES AND GIVE YOUR CANDID OPINION

Beautiful Story—Attractive Plot. Exciting Fighting Scenes etc.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water only, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies.

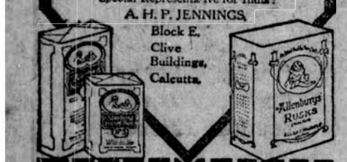
Milk Food No. 1 birth to 3 months. Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months. Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards.

Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Special Representative for India: A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E. Clive Buildings, Calcutta.



Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary "Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

STOCKS AND SHARES

BULLS UNLOADING MILL SHARES.

SECURITIES UNCHANGED.

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Oct. 18.

Cotton Mill shares opened quiet with prices unchanged. The turnover was poor and absence of buying was in evidence. Later on prices declined on longs unloadinlg. B. Dyeing opened at Rs. 992/ and declined to Rs. 989/ Century closed unchanged. Fazal after improving to 953/ declined to 950/ New Great was slightly easier. Pearl declined Rs. 3/ and closed at 588/. Transactions for December settlement will be allowed from Thursday the 20th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was good enquiry for Burmah shares which improved to 710 but closed steady at Rs. 708/ Hydros were unchanged. Tata Deffered were quiet with scattered selling. Shivrajpur had a better enquiry. Scindia shares duled firm on better enquiry.

SECURITIES.

There was not much doing and values were mostly unchanged.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 88/8.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27/12.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1435.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353/12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32/4.
Central India Mining (10) 24/12.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 172/8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 585.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9/10.
Punjab Cement P 14/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 48/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 1i2 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 90.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 6 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 802/8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4 1/2 140.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P, 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1071/4
Tata Power P. (1,000) 513/12.
Tata Power O (1,000) 513/12.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil. 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dying (200) 25, 93, 987/8.
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 540.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-495.
Century (100) 20, 466/4.
Crescent (100) 205.
Colaba Mills 132-8.
Dawn (250) 80, 710.
David (300) 245.
E D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (100) nil 131/4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 900, 950.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 132-8.
Indore Mawan (100) 367/8.
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 261/4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (509) 29.
Kohinoor (500)) nil. 263/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6650.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 111/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1760.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 315.
Pabney Mill 200 270
Pearl Mill 250, 586.
Phoenix (100) 410.
Simplex (100) 175
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sasson Silk (50) 3-1/2 76.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 515.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 157/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3052/8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 298/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 708/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 265.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 200.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 41/8.
British Burma Petroleum 51.9, 5/5.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-100 18.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2270.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 17/1.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 138.
Tata Construction (80) 4, 51.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84|4.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/8.
Tata Iron Def.(80) 181/4.
Telephone Co. (50) 41.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

992 Bombay Dyeing 92, 93, 91, 93, 90 88, 86, 87.
460 Century 65, 67, 66
192 Colaba 31, 32.
205 Crescent 5.
953 Fazul 52, 53, 52, 51, 48, 50
367 Indore 68, 67.
112 Madhavji 111/4.
542 Nagpur 42, 41, 40.
317 New Great 16, 17, 18, 16, 15.
591 Pearl 90, 91, 92, 88, 87, 88.
175 Simplex 75, 73, 75.
517 Swadeshi 17, 15.
705 Burma 6, 5, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 8, 7, 8.
1071 Hydro 71, 70, 71.
140 Tram 140.
181 Diff. 71, 82, 83, 81.14, 81-4.
52-4 Ord. 52-8, 53, 52-8.
76-3 3 1/2 per cent 3.
107.8 1945-55, 5.
271 Pahani 71, 70, 71, 70.
297 Alcock 98, 300, 98.
190 Ind. Cement 90, 88, 90.
195 Bom. Steam 95, 97, 200.
261 Kohinoor 263.
84-4 2nd Pref. 84-4.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107/5.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1971 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—2nd Nov. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/3 1/2 1945-55 Rs 107/5. 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/5. Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 17.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	126-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3|8
National Bank	56
Eastern Bank	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-3|4
Conversion Loan	75-1|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 5-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-1|4
Consols	55-7|8
War Loan 5 per cent	102-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	94-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 17.

Silver:—Market quiet.	
Spot	25-13|16
Forward	25-7|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 17.

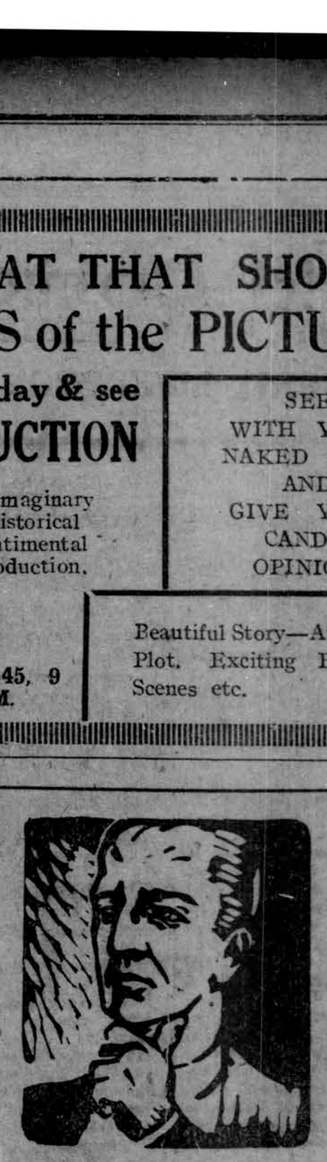
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.39-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	28.32
T.T. Milan on London	89.11
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.09
T.T. London on Prague	164.31

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills.
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.
Raman Vilasini Pills.
These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
Napunsakatwarighrit.
Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.
Pirce :—per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
FACTORY :—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)
BRANCH :—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENT :—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay.



Sore Throat?

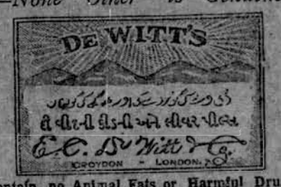
At the first sign of Sore Throat take a few Formamint tablets. Formamint destroys the dangerous germs in mouth and throat and so cures Sore Throat. Let your children suck Formamint too, so that they will not catch other children's infectious diseases.

FORMAMINT
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
BLADDER DISORDERS

NATURE furnishes a number of symptoms to warn you when your bladder needs attention. The passage of water may be accompanied by scalding pain. You may notice streaks of blood, or particles resembling sand or gravel. Aged people experience difficulty in retaining their water, while with young children bed wetting is a common symptom of bladder inflammation. Take De Witt's Pills as soon as you notice any of these symptoms and you will have no cause for worry, for De Witt's Pills cleanse and strengthen the urinary organs and quickly restore health and strength.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine



Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery..Never Touched by Hand

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS
of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

RELIABLE HOUSE
In Bombay
FOR
PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

E. P. N. S. Fruit Stand with amber colour glass dish pierced Bottom .. .. Rs. 8-8
E. P. N. S. Fruit Stand with amber colour glass dish unpierced bottom .. .. " 7-0

E. P. N. S. Cup with plynth 7" High .. .. .. Rs. 12-8

Jhaveri Bros. & Co.,
SPECIALISTS in up-to-date presentation Articles.
Opp. Crawford Market,
BARIA MANSIONS,
BOMBAY, 3.
Telegrams, "GIFTS."

Apply for Catalogue in neat handwriting.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER TRADE DEMAND INCREASING

New York, Oct. 17.

The New York market is outwardly easy on reports of favourable weather, but the trade demand is broadening. The market opened 25 points lower on reports of favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables. There was absence of buying and prices declined further about 10 points when trade demand checked the decline and prices registered a sharp rally of 33 points. At the advance there was renewed selling and prices declined about 29 points. The closing prices showed a net decline of 29 to 38 points Spot prices were reduced by 25 points to 21.25 c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 26 to 36 points. Spot prices declined 24 points to 20.85 c.

Favourable weather, increased crop estimates, free movement and heavy hedge selling were responsible for lower values. Speculative interests are very small and there are traces of market oversold at present. The spinners' demand is broadening, and it appears that the trade is inclined to cover their needs at present level. The highest peak of the movement is likely to be over shortly and receipts are likely to fall. Looking to the general situation we think it dangerous to follow the decline and advise buying in easier markets even if the prices decline temporarily.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January Highest 20.91 (12-35 p.m.).
Lowest 20.58 (11.01 a.m.).

Market declined owing to favourable weather and steadied on trade buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Visugan's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Trading affair. Buy on dips and sell on rally."

Theodore Price: "Large September consumption has failed to sustain the market Depressing hedge selling and dry goods poor demand. Expect lower."

Reuter: "Market nervous and irregular unsettling factor being favourable spot market and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

Messrs. Weil Bros. estimate Crop 13,000,000 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

U. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 17-10-27	3108000	3533000
,, Yesterday do	73000	125000
Exports to date do	1785000	1935000
Stock at Ports 14-10-27	1980000	1889000
,, Interior Towns do	863000	968000
,, Liverpool 14-10-27	1043000	880000
Visible Supply 14-10-27	4757000	4237000
Quantity in Sight do	4285000	4880000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 17.

December	20161—130
January	20.64—.29
March	20.81—.37
May	21.00—.34
July	20.87—.38
Middling Spot	21.25—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 17.

January	20.90—.95
March	21.00—.36
Middling Spot	20.85—.24

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 17.

New York. 10-30 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	20.64
March	20.80
May	20.97

New York. Noon Call.—

January	20.66
March	20.85
May	21.00

New Orleans. 9.30 a.m —

January	20.88
March	20.97
May	20.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 17

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	26,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	92,000

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, Oct. 17.

Week ending 15th Oct., 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	675	4,285	4,880
Receipts at U.S. Ports	344	2,708	3,476
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA:			
To Great Britain	21	174	331
To Continent	118	1,051	1,149
To Japan, Canada etc.	56	209	198
Total	195	1434	1,738
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	583	3,010	2,978
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS:			
Great Britain kinds)	63	614	499
VISIBLE SUPPLY:			
Stocks at American Ports		1,980	1,889
Stocks at American Interior Towns		863	968
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,914	1,357
Total		4,757	4,214
Last week		4,461	3,740
Difference on week		pl. 296	pl. 474
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,043	830
U.S.A. Consumption for Sept.		627	571
U.S.A. Consumption for this season		1,260	1,072
U.S.A. Mill stocks		1,119	937
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	800
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)		2,500	2,500

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED SELLING-TRADE DEMAND CONTINUES GOOD.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet at a rise of 5 points. There was good trade demand and prices improved 9 points. Later on the market ruled quiet on scattered selling and closed 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices improved 8 points and ready sales were 10,000 bales.

Empire futures closed 3 points lower, but Egyptians were weak at a decline of 30 to 37 points.

The technical condition of the market is reduced healthy after recent long liquidation and while there is absence of any speculative demand, trade is taking more interest in Spot cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 17th instant:—

9-10 a.m. No precipitation. Weather favourable.

8-40 p.m. Scattered selling.

Messrs. Langley and Co. cabled the following questions to their Liverpool Agents:—

(1) Has frost done any damage so far?
(2) What is latset date that frost? Can do any material damage?
(3) Is cotton still making?
(4) What is the present weather like?

Replies received are as under:—

(1) No.
(2) 10th November.
(3) No.
(4) Fairly good.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co: "Tropical storm warning Florida."

From Alexandria Egypt:: "Agricultural Bureau Report postponed till about end of this month intending avoid estimate of over 6,500,000 bales straddlers selling Sakel."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

October	10.97—.02
November	10.96—.03
December	10.98—.04
January	11.01—.02
February	11.00—.03
March	11.02—.04
April	10.99—.04
May	11.02—.03
June	10.96—.05
July	10.93—.03
August	10.82—.05
September	10.68—.05
October	10.55—.05
Middling Spot	11.49+.08

SALES.

Liverpool Oct. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 17.

Scinde, Good	8.70+.05
Scinde, Fully Good	8.90+.05
Scinde, Fine	9.10+.05
Bengal, Good	8.70+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.90+.05
Bengal, Fine	9.10+.05
Oomra, Good	9.25+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	9.50+.05
Oomra, Fine	9.75+.05
Broach, Good	9.65+.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.95+.05
Broach, Fine	10.25+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

October	17.96—.99
November	18.10—.30
December	18.17—.20
January	18.25—.30
February	18.26—.29
March	18.—.29
April	18.42—.99
May	18.42—.32
June	18.40—.37
July	18.40—.37
August	18.40—.37
September	18.40—.37
October	18.90—.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	

BOMBAY

STEADY AT THE DECLINE

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Following a decline of 30 points in New York futures and the bulls having lost confidence to, local forward market opened to-day at Rs. 389/ for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 394/8 on short covering and Japanese buying. At this level there was scattered selling and prices ruled easy and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	389	394/8	389	391/4
Oomra D/J.	364	364	361	362
Bengal D/J.	326/8	327	325	325/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower but later on it improved to 6 points but again ruled easy. The local market opened steady at Rs. 394/ with Japanese and offices buying. Later on Jobbers sold and the market was quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	394	395/8	392/8	393
Oomra D/J.	363	363/8	362	362/8
Bengal D/J.	326	326	325	325

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

	Yen.	
October	233.40	—1.40
January	239.90	—1.20
April	245.50	—0.20

DELIVERY CONTRACT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 18.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Fine Berar	370/72	368	365
Fine C. P. No. 1	390	382	377
Fine CP.. No. 1	390	382	377
Fine Khandesh	365	360	357
Fine Mathia	362	358	354

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Sunday and Monday's Receipts	685
Monday's Exports	3,263
Receipts from 1st Sept.	75,618
Receipts same time last year	62,314
Exports from 1st Sept.	91,647
Exports same time last year	40,223
Stock of Cotton on 13th October	983,100
Stock same time last year	302,171

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 18.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine MG	350		
Bengal Fine MG	345		
Bengal FG MG	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	345		
Sindh1Punjab FG	340		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG	385		
Nagpur Fine MG	385		
Yeotmal Fine MG	380		
Arvi Fine MG	380		
Amraoti Fine MG	370		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	370		
Mulkapur Fine MG	365		
Khandesh Fine MG	365		
Muthia Fine MG	360		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	375		
Indore/Ujjain	370		
Burwah Sanavada	370		
Broach Fine MG	400		
Broach FG MG	390		
Western Good MG	385		
Western HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG	440		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	410		
Comota FG MG	410		
Dhollera FG MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG.			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

100 Currla Mill Adoni 385
100 Ozoburiu & Co. C P - 385
100 R KKhimjee Warud 365
100 Ralli Bros. Wadhiyal 362
200 Currimbhai Bengal 300
300 Currimbhai Bengal 340
100 Down Mill Rutlam 355
100 Standart Mill Kudchi 400
100 H. Nenshi Morbi 335
100 Hindustan Mill Upland 408
100 Hindustan Mill Comptah 413

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bengal 325 D/J.
Broach 393 A/M.
Oomra 363 D/J.

SPOTS RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

	Superfine	Fine	Fully Goold
Bengal	356	350	343

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
Nov.|Dec. delivery buyers 30|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil. naked London cwt:—
Jan|Apl. delivrey buyers 30|9.

UP-COUNTRY COTTON MERCHANTS.

Wanted Consignments of READY COTTON.

BEST AND MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED.

Send large samples, with full particulars to—

TELEGRAMS: MYSTICOR CARE SWEEPSTAKE BOMBAY.

F. H. MYSTICOR,
No. 1, DERBY HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 18.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		512	1774
Central India	51	6531	5955
Barsi and Nagar	142	1103	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani	101	510	110
Berar	166	3451	1368
Central Provinces		2333	569
Total Oomras	460	14440	10183
Dholera		11577	1792
N.W. Provinces ..	101	4151	1796
Rajputana ..		5118	5466
Sind-Punjab ..	124	3721	2877
Broach ..		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5036
Westerns-Northerns		2634	6309
Cocoanada ..		..	119
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	3659
Persian		1468	1810
American		17955	13429
Egyptian and African		3828	9821
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..	..
Total	685	75,618	62,314

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 13th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1136	46,325	35,432
Japan & China	2127	56,989	13578
Coast Ports ..		2692	1849
Up-country by Rail		8,770	11713
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		5750	4,033
Total	3263	120526	66605

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 17th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,733
Linseed	3,184
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	322
Gingellyseeds	748
Poppyseed	384
Groundnuts	8,445
Castorseed	3,765
Rice	6,003
Myrabollams	99
Cottonseed	9,804
Mowraseed	355
Gram	741
Joowar	72
Bajree	37
Coal	861 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 16.

Wheat Maghar	4	6	9
Gram Katak	3	15	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	6
Cottonseed Maghar	3	4	9
Cottonseed Poh	3	4	0
Cottonseed Phagan	3	6	0

READY RATES:—

Wheat	4	4	0	to 4	12	0
Gram	3	14	0	to 4	3	0
Barley	3	0	0	to 3	1	0
Cottonseed	3	6	6			
Kappas	13	0	0	to14	0	0
Cotton	32	8	0			

Arrival:—

Grain	500 mds.
Kappas	600 mds.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 17.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	62-3|8
Copper Braziers	70-1|2
Yellow Metal	62-3|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-7|8
Tin English Ingots	262-1|4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|6.
Jan|March per cwt 14|9.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|7-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 14|8-1|2.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Ready	21	7	9
Kartika	21	7	3
Margashirsha	21	7	0
Narandas Motilal Native Bars 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	0
National City Bars	21	9	6

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Ready	58	13	0
London Ready	25	13	0
London Forward	25	14	0

London/Shanghai.

Opening	2 6 19/16
Closing	2 6-11/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Asho	58/13/0	58/13/0	58/10/0	58/13/0
Kartika	58/13/0	58/13/0	58/10/0	58/13/0
Margashirsha	58/11/0	58/13/0	58/10/0	58/13/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 980.
Bank's buying D D 965.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/13.
London Silver per oz Forward 25/14.
Tone of Silver.—Steady, India bought, China was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed with buyers at the rate.
American Cross Rate 4.86-15/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet both in respect of Ready and Forward positions with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pandia sh. 13/11 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gherinda sh. 13/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipment September sh. 13/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. October sh. 14/ per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Nov/Dec. sh. 14/2-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F. October sh. 14/7 per cwt FBH.
Nov/Dec. sh. 14/10 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but Quiet.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
Jan.|Feb. shipment sellers 51|6.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1|2 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 50|3.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 52.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
October shipment buyers 51|10-1|2.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

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Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,
C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

REPLIES TO ENQUIRIES.

F. C. D.—Investments in Shahabad are disposed off. Advisable to clear out above Rs. 200.

Gashi R.—Cotton expect fluctuating market—probably higher eventually. Silver expect lower in the long run. Wheat quiet markets. Linseed no inducement at present.

Z. C.—Debentures of Andhra, Telephone and Hydros are good for investment. New Great believe safe short sales in strong market. Advise unloading Crescent, Simplex, Dyeing above Rs. 1,000, B. B. Petrol, Tata Defferds, rest see no danger in keeping on.

C. J. P.—Do do advise buying at present level.

N. M. T.—Bombay Burmah advisable to hold on. Do not prefer Shivrajpurs for transfer. Advise you to wait for lower prices.

Kadoo-Jeth.—Refer above second reply.

S. S. B.—Yes, you may average at Rs. 5.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £8-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Oct.|Nov. shipment paid £19-13-9.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 17.

Coffee Fair Rio. (No: 7 quality) Spot: 14-5|8.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT

SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

Third quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3 p.m. (S. T.).

LECTURES CANCELLED.

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha regrets to announce that as the speakers have unavoidably been detained at Pandharpur, both the meetings which were to be held on the 18th and the 19th instant have been cancelled.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

The names of members elected for B. P. C. C. for the ensuing year by Mandvi Ward are as follows:—

Sjt. Balubhai T. Desai; Sjt. Bhogilal B. Kampani; Sjt. Odhavji Dhanji Shah, Solicitor; Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah, B.A.; Sjt. B. N. Mahishery; Sjt. Chimanlal H. Desai; Sjt. Jamnadas Amerchand Gandhi; Sjt. Vallabhdas Fulchand Mehta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. "Clan Lamont" arrived in London on the morning of the 15th instant.

THE PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The total amount tendered was Rs. 5,44,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14-3 to the extent of approximately 75 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-14-6.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds sterling).

Total remittances from 1st April 1927 to 15th October 1927:—

Sterling purchased in India ..	10,370,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	5,574,000
Total ..	15,944,000

LATEST NEWS

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Energetic attempts to lift the veil of secrecy surrounding the change in the Viceroy's programme, the personnel of the leaders whom His Excellency has invited to meet him at Delhi and the scope of those conversations have not met with much success. A telegraphic report from Madras says that up to Tuesday afternoon no Madras leader has received any invitation.

A representative of Free Press of India hearded Mr. Jinnah in his office at the High Court for confirmation or contradiction of the statement contained in the Delhi telegram that he was one of those invited. Mr. Jinnah was inclined to consider pressmen intrusive and answered the pressman with the expressive face 'nothing doing'. The representative next called on Mr. Jayakar whose name was also mentioned but Mr. Jayakar was not at the Chamber.

Opinion in political circles, however, is inclined to the view, that something of importance is on the tapis, but it cannot be in regard to the communal question in the absence of invitations to Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar,—one the author of the Hindu Muslim proposals and the other the President of the Congress and the one Hindu leader due to whose efforts the All-India Congress Committee accepted the Delhi Hindu-Muslim proposals.

Importance is attached to the information received in this country a few weeks ago that the India Office favoured a Parliamentary Commission of three representing the three parties in the Commons as the only workable solution.

It is considered likely that the Viceroy would possibly utilise his stay at Delhi for sounding opinion on the reception which would be given to a compact Parliamentary Commission as originally described with the addition f a solitary Indian thrown in to placate Indian sentiments.

It is also held that in order for the general elections in 1929 to be held under any revised basis, the Statutory Commission will have to begin work early.

Any decision on the question of Statutory Commission would further be a decision by the British Cabinet and not the Indian Government thus rendering it unnecessary for any meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council for a decision on the question of the Statutory inquiry.—Free Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A Cairo telegram states that the Soviet Government agents have bought forty thousand cantars of cotton privately and that it is being loaded in Soviet ships in Alexandria. The Egyptian Government cotton was not sold as the Government wanted cash with delivery and declined the Soviet proposals to pay part in cash and part in monthly instalments.—Reuter's Special.

CLASS DISTINCTION IN SCHOOLS

"EUROPEANS ARE PANCHMAS"

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL REFORMS

A very interesting discussion took place in the meeting of the Schools Committee on Tuesday evening on the question whether there should be any distinction made between the drinking "lotas" (Jugs) of the admission of the pupils to the depressed class and the higher class. The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution about a year ago issuing a mandate to the Schools Committee that no distinction of any kind should be made in the admission tax of the pupils to the schools. The matter was referred to the sub-committee of the Schools Committee who reported that they had ordered that no distinction should be made in regard to the depressed class children, in municipal schools.

When the matter came before the Schools Committee on Tuesday Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram moved that the Committee accept the recommendation of the Sub-Committee and they also direct the secretary that the head masters should see that those instructions were carried out and that there should be no separate "lotas" for dicerent classes for drinking water.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta seconded the proposition, and said that there was no caste-distinction in the Municipal Corporation as the members of the depressed class took tea along with other Councillors without any distinction and the crockery was not purified or sanctified afterwards.

COMPULSION IN SOCIAL REFORM?

Mr. K. K. Parekh opposed the resolution and said that if separate "lotas" were not kept for the depressed class students parents of the higher class would refrain from sending their children to municipal schools.

Mr. K. K. Master moved an amendment to refer the report to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi supported the resolution on prineiple but thought that the action of the Schools Committee would be misunderstood by the public.

Dr. M. C. Javle:—There will be a big protest meeting in the Madhav Bag.

Mr. Dalvi continuing said that the ideas of compulsion and social reform were now tried to be put together and the parents might think that they were compelled to send their children to schools to lose their caste.

Prof. Rao preferred the idea of sending the matter back to the Committee.

Dr. Javle:—The Schools Committee are not Social Reform Association on a body created for social reform. Social and political questions should not be brought here for discussion. The tax payers are independent people and we should not compel them to social reform. I challenge Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to take meals with Mahars.

EUROPEANS ARE PANCHMAS.

Mr. Jamnadas:—Certainly, if it is clean. You go to Government House on your knees and take refreshment from Europeans who are "Panchamas" or worse than Sudras, while depressed class persons were merely Sudras.

Dr. Javle:—Ours is not a political or social institution and if there was even one tax payer who did not agree with our view, we should respect his feeling. Let the time take its own course for the reform.

Mr. Dalvi warned the Cimmittee that parents would file a suit in the high court if they persisted in that policy and restrain the Schools Committee from enforcing the resolution to have common "lotas" for all students.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—We have no choice. The Corporation have issued orders that no distinction shall be observed and those who oppose in the Schools Committee should have done so in the Corporation. There is no compulsion on anybody. If a Brahmin did not want to take water no one forces him. He need not take it. The Europeans are "Panchamas" and these who oppose the resolution go on their knees to take refreshment at their houses. Who serves Dr. Javle in the refreshment cars of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway?

Dr. Javle:—I do not take anything there.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. Boman Behram replying to the criticism said if men like Dr. Javle took the attitude as he did, India would never get Swaraj.

The amendment of Mr. Kanji Master was then put to the vote and was lost.

Mr. Dalvi then moved another amendment that the report of the Sub-Committee be adopted except the para referring to the drinking of water which should be referred to the Sub-Committee for reconsideration.

The amendment was carried by eight votes against two. The Committee then adjourned till to-day at 5 p.m. (B. T.).

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

DIVALI NUMBER.

The Divali Number of the "Bombay Samachar" to be issued to-morrow registers a remarkable improvement over previous issues in every direction, in the number, variety and quality of its contributions and, above all, in the reproductions of works of Indian Art. The bulk of the articles are in Gujarati and they deal with a rich variety of subjects, prominent among the contributors being Principal A. B. Dhruv of Benares University, Drs. Sumant B. Mehta, Jadvji Hansraj and Naik, Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, K. M. Munshi, Ramnarayan Pathak and P. L. Mehta and "Shaiyda". As usual, contributions from the pen of women-writers are a most pleasing feature of this Annual. The articles by Mrs. Kamala Chattopadhyaya ("Future of Indian Theatre") by Miss Mithan Tata ("Swedish Experiment in equalising marriage Laws), by Ansuyaben on Untouchability and by Mrs. G. Baladurji ("Travelling in Moghul Days") are the most noteworthy of these contributions. Other contributors are Mrs. V. Setalvad, Mrs. Sharda Divan, Mrs. Bhanumati Trivedi, Mrs. Sarayuda Divatia and Mrs. Urmila Desai. The articles in English constitute by themselves a valuable collection of arresting and thoughtful pronouncements on various topics of current interest. Sri Arbindo writes on "The Divine Worer"; Comrade "Sak" takes stock of the "Old World" and points out how it should be revolutionised. Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., offers a plea for toleration. Sir Pheroze Sethna has a striking contribution on the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference. Mr. Tairsee has his own characteristic suggestions about the solution of the inter-communal problem. Mr. G. K. Nariman and Mr. H. P. Mody write respectively on the "History of Afghanistan" and the "Cotton Textile Industry and Protection." Mr. Upton Sinclair writes on "Book Urchins," Sir Hari Singh Gour on "The Only Way," Mr. Arthur Field on "This Freedom—Whose", Dr. P. C. Ray on "Chemical Science and Prosperity of Germany," Sj Nihal Singh on "National Awakening of Asia," Dr. Raman on "Soap Bubbles" and Mr. K. H. Vakil on "The Thief in Art." Other valuable contributions are those by Miss Mary MacSwiney, Dr. Tarakanath Das, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, Mr. Subash Chandra Bse, Mr. Palme Dutt, Dr. J. Mody, Mr K. M. Pannikar, Mr. Har Bilas Sarda, Mr. Venkatchalam, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. J. Vimadalal, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Bernard Houghton, Miss Blanche Watson, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, Dr. Cousins, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. S. N. Haji, and Bhai Parmanand. But the most striking feature of this Number consists in the tricoloured reproductions of four beautiful paintings, two of which are by the late Mr. Rama Rao. Among other reproductions two of Chugtai's paintings at once arrest attention. The title-page, which reproduces a painting by Rama Rao, surrounded by a border done in Ajaat style, is a remarkable demonstration of what Indian Art can achieve. The conductors of the "Bombay Samachar" deserves to be congratulated on bringing out a Number which is too cheap for Rs. 2, the price at which it will be sold and than which there can be few more prized gifts one may wish to give or receive on the happy occasions of Divali.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 19TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, there are many harsh things to be told to you, some bitter pills, sugar-coated or otherwise, you will have to swallow, whether you like them or not. You must take the bitter doses, in good spirits (not bottled, mind you) and exactly as per directions of the Himalayan Doctor before whom all the doctors of the West, or even of the East (of Ayurvedic and Allopathhic fame) are mere babes of the jungle. Like a kitten chasing its tail, you conjure up vision of dire calamities, the figment of imagination of a (—er) diseased mind, and think the whole world to be a great cheat out to undo you. You, however, need not despair. You should read serials in journals and papers of Europe and America, and you will find therein, at least in 95 cases out of 100—the happy end—the attainment of happiness at short or long last. Such silly stuff proves a sort of good soother to persons of your mentality and calibre, and so you can always hope for the best in your case as well in spite of all that Nature has made up its mind, ruthlessly, to thwart your unique plans. As years advance, that is your advance in age, and a time comes when you scan advertisement columns of papers for a good dye that may blacken you grey hair, you will be acquiring some tolerably good sense, though it will be then rather too late to profit much by it. You are advised not to be too generous "like the carpenter's plane that scatters the shavings all around, nor be selfish like the hatchet—flinging the chips towards yourself". You should learn the ways of "living from the saw—be sometimes drawing towards yourself, at other times giving away." Also you must learn that the whole world is a continuous saw, sometimes going away from you and sometimes coming to you. You should learn to embrace the opportunity (not the embracing of a living opportunity, beware of that!) when it draws towards you, unasked.

RETURN TO PREWAR POSITION

LEAGUE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE IN SESSION

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Diplomatic Conference opened here to-day. It is attended by delegates from thirty-three states and the International Chamber of Commerce, the last named attending in advisory capacity. The Conference discussed the question of the removal of import and export restrictions and prohibitions. M. Colijn, ex-Premier of Holland, was elected President.

The Chinese delegate declared that he was ready to sign the convention as soon as the autonomy of Chinese Customs was recognised.

Sir Sidney Chapman (Britain) declared that more facilities for commerce were possible but in view of the divergence of interests, the Conference must proceed patiently.

Similar opinion was expressed by M. Serruys (France) and M. Trendelenberg (Germany), the latter declaring that the return to the pre-war position without any restrictions would be a valuable aid to international commerce.—Reuter.

MINERS IN AUSTRIA STRIKE WORK.

GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE DISPUTE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Further evidence of labour troubles on the Continent is contained in a message from Madrid which says that the miners in Austuria's region have struck, refusing to accept the reduction of wages and increase of hours which the mine owners declare are indispensable owing to the underselling of foreign coal. The stoppage is complete.

Primo di Rivera in a Note to the Press says that Government will be forced to take steps to settle the dispute. Reuter.

FORE-STALLING STRIKE DECLARATION

TEXTILE EMPLOYERS DECIDE ON LOCK-OUT

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Krefeld (Prussia).—The federation of Textile Employers has decided on a lock out on 29th October in order to forestall the declaration of strike for which 60,000 members of the Readymade Clothing Workers' Union are preparing.—Reuter.

HUGE BANKING COMBINE.

CHARTERED BANK TO BUY P. AND O. SHARES

LONDON, Oct. 17

The "Morning Post" understands that the Chartered Bank of India has offered to purchase not less than 251 per cent. of the shares of the P and O. Banking Corporation at 10 guineas per share in cash plus interest at five per cent. per annum from 31st March last to 31st December next, when the purchase price will be payable. What is proposed is not amalgamation or absorption but affiliation of the two Banks under the control of the Chartered Bank, but the P. and O. Banking Corporation will retain its separate existence.—Reuter's Special.

OIL SHOOTS INTO THE AIR

PETROL COMPANY'S LUCKY FIND

BAGHDAD, Oct. 17.

The Turkish Petroleum Company, a powerful International syndicate, in which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company have large interest, have struck oil at one of their drilling installations near Kirkuk at three o'clock in the morning. A few minutes later without warning, oil began to flow shooting into the air at rate of five thousand tons every twenty-four hours. This oil is now being burnt pending arrangements for closing the well, until commercial production is required.—Reuter's Special.

MADRASI YOUTH MISSING

WANTED INFORMATION

A Madrasi boy of fourteen years old studying in Bharda High School in Bombay is missing from home since last Thursday noon. He is of ordinary complexion having thin features with a semi cropped head. His dress at the time of his leaving home consisted of a dhoti a striped shirt and a Sholapur coat on with an old cap. He had also a pair of chapals of snuff colour. His name is H. Sanqaralingom Iyer generally called Shankaran.

He was living with his mother and brothers at Parel. Anyone knowing any information concerning the boy is earnestly requested to inform H. R. 47 Cooper Mansion, Bombay 12, and the information will be thankfully received.

TRAGEDY OF A TAMASHA

AFFRAY IN BOMBAY THEATRE

An affray which occurred in the Bombay Theatre on Monday night was the cause of death of Mohmed Ibrahim, a young Mahomedan and subsequent criminal prosecution of eight Mahomedans in the Police Court. It appeared a "tamasa" was staged in the Bombay Theatre and a contract was taken for the sale of the tickets by one Mohmed Ustad. While the "tamasa" was in progress, Kasam Ismail attempted to enter the theatre without a ticket and he was challenged by the door keeper. Kasam being annoyed at the insult went out and brought about thirty men with lathis and knives and a battle royal took the place of the "tamasa" in the theatre. In the scuffle Mohmed Ibrahim was stabbed with a knife and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The police being informed arrived on the scene and arrested eight persons. On Tuesday morning Gulam Mohmed Abdul Sakur, Suleman Karim Bux and six others were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaon Police Court and remanded to police custody.

(Continued from column 6)

Rs. 500 to the solicitors and have the case withdrawn.

His Lordship: Did you know that the young man was putting forward a claim to be your husband?—No.

Did you know what the proceedings were about which they were talking?—I did not know at the time.

Did not your mother say that he claims to be your husband?—No. Not so.

Then what did she say?—I was only told that my father had filed a suit that I was married, and he wanted to take me away.

Upto the time your father asked for Rs. 500, did you ever see Mulji Damji (plaintiff)?—No.

Both Mr. O'Gorman and the Judge warned the girl again not to tell a lie.

Asked by Mr. O'Gorman, Kasturbai denied that she was married to the plaintiff, or to any man. She said she had never lived with plaintiff or anybody as his wife.

Did you ever have any connection with this man?—Not with any man. I am still a virgin.

His Lordship: Specifically with this man (plaintiff)?—Not with any man.

As the girl persisted in answering in such round-about way, his Lordship repeatedly asked her to confine herself to the question asked.

Cross-examined by Mr. Amin, Kasturbai said she did not know if her mother had immoral relations with Umersey Nagsey. She denied counsel's suggestion that Umersey had made indecent proposals to her (witness).

Mr. Amin said Kasturbai had complained to the police about Umersey's misconduct He would call police evidence to prove this.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

TO BE OUT TOMORROW "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" DIWALI NUMBER

"VARTMAN" FOREMAN'S HOUSE RAIDED

POLICE SEIZE COCOANUT SHELL AND ARREST RAMGULAM

CAWNPORE, Oct. 18.

The Superintendent of Police and the city Kotwal raided the "Vartman Press" this morning. The room of the foreman of the Vartman Press was also searched and some incriminating letters and a cocoanut shell alleged to contain explosives were found. The foreman, Ramghulam, a native of Moradabd, was arrested and taken into custody.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 18
Previous Closing Rate	20.64
To-day's Opening Rate	20.77
Difference	+13.
To-day's Closing Rate	20.59
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 18.
Previous Closing Rate	11.01
To-day's Opening Rate	10.99
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	11.10
Difference	+.09
Broach Expectation	Rs. 353

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 18.
Silver Ready	25 15 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 0 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

HIGH COURT NEWS

"I AM STILL A VIRGIN"

DEFENCE OPENED IN JAIN MARRIAGE CASE

JUDGE'S WARNING TO GIRL

The Court was crowded when the hearing was resumed, before Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the action brought by Mulji Demji, a Cutchi Jain youth aged about 25, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to Kasturbai, a 16-year old girl of the same caste, and praying for her custody as her legal guardian.

Both the girl and her mother Devkabai are the defendants, and they deny that the girl is married at all. They say that the alleged husband is the maternal uncle of the girl.

Messrs. M. C. Setalvad, M.P. Amin and M.M. Gharekhan, instructed by Messrs Suraiya and Co. Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw, represented the defendants.

The case has an interesting prelude marked by complicated circumstances.

After an interval of about a month and a half, the case was resumed on Tuesday when the defence case was opened by Mr. O'Gorman, Counsel for defendandants.

Mr. O'Gorman maintained that the girl was not married at all, and that she was still a virgin. He proposed to call medical evidence to prove this.

The girl Kasturbai, who is herself a defendant, was then called into the box to give evidence.

With the shyness and modesty typical of a Gujarati girl, she spoke in low, almost inaudible, voice, and was frequently asked to speak louder.

JUDGE'S WARNING.

At the outset, Mr. Justice Blackwell warned the girl that if she was found to tell a lie in her evidence, she would be sent to jail. This warning was repeated by the Judge several times during the proceedings.

His Lordship also frequently asked her to look him straight in the face, and not to turn her gaze away as she was doing.

His Lordship himself put searching questions on important points during the greater part of the evidence.

The earlier part of the examination was directed by the Judge to a petition addressed by the girl to the Chief Justice in June last when Mr. Justice Blackwell had refused to sanction the compromise until a satisfactory explanation was forthcoming for the plaintiff as to why he was prepared to give up his claim, as mentioned above.

"BRING POLICE TO RESCUE ME."

His Lordship then questioned her about a letter alleged to have been written by her to Umersey while she was kept at Matunga by her father in strict confinement. This was put in by defendants' counsel.

In order to ascertain whether it was in her own hand writing, his Lordship dictated to her its contents in English which were interpreted in her in Gujarati) to the following effect:

"Written by Kasturbai. I am in Matunga. Bring police and take me away. Show this letter to Devkabai."

This was written by Kasturbai on a separate piece of paper. After comparing it with the original, his Lordship handed them to Counsel. Mr. Amin said there was a discrepancy in the two signatures.

Examined by her counsel Mr. O'Gorman, Kasturbai said when she was at Poona with her mother and sisters about two and a half years ago, her father Manek Priya brought her back to Bombay, and kept her at a Pathan's place for two days. Thereafter she was removed to Matunga for some time. Finally she was brought back to the house of Khimji Mulji at Dana Bunder, Bombay. From there she escaped when the other inmates were asleep to the house of one Lilavati at Byculla. At her request, Lilavati sent her to her mother.

Asked by his Lordship about the letter she had written from Matunga, she said she had written it in a lavotory.

Kasturbai was then asked if she recognised Mulji Danji the plaintiff who was made to stand up in Court. She replied in the affiramative, adding that he used to visit their house at Khadbazar when she was living there with her parents.

"NOT HUSBAND, BUT MATERNAL UNCLE."

Mr. O'Gorman: This man says he is your husband.

Kasturbai: No. He is my maternal uncle.

His Lordship: How do you know it?—My mother told so.

How did her mother come to tell her? To this question by the Judge, Kasturbai replied that about a year ago the plaintiff had gone to her house in the company of her father. When she asked who he was, her father told her that he was her maternal uncle. The plaintiff's visit was in connection with the present case.

Her father asked her mother to give him Rs. 500. He admitted that he was instigated by Khimji Mulji and Mulji Jungli to file this case. He wanted to pay

(Continued in column 5)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1927.

STOCKHOLDERS' MIRAGE II

We referred last week to the unanimity with which the Assembly turned down the Shareholders' bank and briefly described the reasons which prompted it in doing so. We stated that in reluctantly submitting to that decision the Government were yielding only to the inevitable, but that while they had abandoned the Shareholders' bank they had not given up the purpose behind it. That purpose was two-fold: first to mobilise the money power of India and to use it for the benefit of England and, second, to escape all responsibility for such a policy and with that end to create an ostensibly independent but a really dummy Directorate for the bank. The Shareholders' bank was the easiest method but that was now out of the question: the scheme of the Joint Select Committee made it impossible to manipulate the Board as contemplated and was, therefore, poohpoohed from the very beginning as the politicians' handiwork. Schemes for constituting the Board of Directors of the State Bank suffered from similar faults and were defective in other ways also. After a good deal of cogitation the Finance Member brought out the stockholders' scheme as the way out of the impasse that had been reached.

Under this scheme the Government are to issue a five per cent. loan not exceeding five crores of rupees to be called the Reserve Bank stock at par. No one is to be allowed to subscribe more than ten thousand rupees worth of that stock. The stock may not be held in the name of any one who is not domiciled in India or who is not a British subject ordinarily resident in British India. The bank stock is to be distributed over ten provinces and no province may subscribe more than forty lakhs of the stock; on the other hand, no province can participate in the election of the Directors unless it has subscribed at least one lakh of the Bank stock. The stockholders in each province are given, once in three years, the right of electing sixty "trustees" and these, together with the elected members of the Central Legislature in that province who are to be ex-officio trustees, are to be established as an electoral college for electing one director on the Reserve Bank every five years. No trustee can act as such who has not subscribed to one thousand rupees worth of the stock and no once can serve as a director of the bank who does not hold ten thousand rupees worth of the Bank stock. In this way ten out of the twenty-one directors of the Bank are to be elected by the stockholders, one from each province, as against six directors to be elected out of fifteen by the Legislatures as proposed by the Joint Select Committee.

Let us analyse the scheme and see whether it can be an effective substitute for the one recommended by the Joint Select Committee which was admitted on all hands as capable of representing all provinces, all classes and all interests and of giving to the Bank a really independent and elected Indian majority on its directorate. It will have been noticed that whilst the loan is to be called the Reserve Bank Stock it is the debt of the Government of India and not of the Reserve Bank. The holder of the stock is the creditor of the Government and not of the Bank: he is in all respects as complete a stranger to the Bank as the rest of the thirty-two crores of his countrymen. He is not interested in the Bank in the least degree. He is not concerned with its prosperity or otherwise; its success or failure is alike a matter of complete indifference to him; its policy and operations do not affect him at all; the safety of his holding and its safe return are guaranteed by the people of India and not by the Bank; his five per cent. interest is secured for the full currency of the loan even if the Bank has to be wound up the very next day. Such an individual is to be called upon to elect once in three years not a director of the Bank but sixty of the "trustees" who are to constitute a sort of an electoral college invested with the right of electing one director every five years. It ought to be clear on the most superficial reflection that such an individual can have no incentive to feel interested in anything concerning the bank and it is futile to expect him to devote time, energy or money in helping to create an electoral college for one small item of business once in five years. The election of the trustees will naturally take place in the capital towns of each province in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, etc., the majority of the stockholders will be banks, insurance companies, local bodies and private and public trusts; these will be mostly at the provincial headquarters. Only a very small percentage of the holding of the stock will be outside the large cities. The financiers in Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon and other places will clearly be in a position to control the Trustees' election; stockholders from the mofussil will be naturally disinclined to waste time and money for participating in the elections held scores and even hundreds of miles away from their homes. The same arguments will apply 'mutatis mutandis' to the election by "Trustees" who are invested with the right of electing the provincial director. These will be mostly city men and must be fairly well off inasmuch as every trustee must hold rupees one thousand worth of the Reserve Bank stock; so that the man in the street, the tax-payer and the masses, for whose benefit this scheme is professed to have been evolved, will be as far away from being associated with the election of the provincial directors as they would be from the election of the directors by the Associated Chambers. The person elected as a provincial director shall have to buy ten thousand rupees worth of the Bank stock and it is easy to realise that this provision will effectively exclude representatives of the middle and the poor classes from sitting on the Board. Moreover, while the maximum of holding in a province is to be forty lakhs, the minimum is only one lakh; so that those who can spare this small amount will be in a position in backward provinces to control, through their friends, the directorships of the bank; and thus will be ushered in the domination of the Bank by financial cliques—a result which, we are being told, by the gramophones of Sir Basil Blackett, the stockholders' scheme is intended especially to prevent. The self-interest of the directors thus elected will drive them into the arms of the Governor and the Deputy Governor—themselves the nominees of Government—and the road will thus be clear for running the Bank according to the dictation.

ONE MORE UNITY CONFERENCE.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Congress, in consultation with Dr. Ansari, the President-elect, has issued a statement announcing a conference of Hindu and Muslim leaders at Calcutta at the time of the A.I.C.C. meeting to carry a stage further the work done in Bombay in May last. He says that he did not arrange for an earlier conference as he hoped that the Unity Conference of Simla would achieve better and speedier results. But the Simla Conference need never have prevented other attempts at other places. In fact it is for this reason that Mr. Iyengar has convened another conference. Any fairly representative meeting may contribute its bit to the task of compromise provided it tackles each communal question with a full sense of responsibility. If one meeting finds itself in an impasse, as the Simla Conference has done, another may succeed better and each point settled makes further settlement easier. We are glad, therefore, that the President of the Congress has convened a fresh conference at Calcutta.

If this conference should show any tangible results, it should not be a mere appendage to the A.I.C.C. meeting. The agenda before the latter is much less important and should be disposed of in a few hours. One can afford to hold one's soul in patience about the question of Ministerships till the Madras Congress. But one cannot be unconcerned when the recent phase of the communal tension has spread a sort of reign of terror in several parts of the country. Both the members of the A.I.C.C. and the leaders invited by Mr. Iyengar should give as much time as possible to the question of communal unity. The Calcutta conference can proceed on the basis of the Bombay settlement on the political questions and of the points of agreement between the Hindu and Muslim demands at Simla on the cow and music questions. Lala Lajpat Rai has stated that he has perusaded the Hindu leaders of Lahore to agree unanimously to some compromise proposals on the last two questions likely to be acceptable to the Muslims. We know that in some other cities similar proposals have been agreed to by informal meetings of Hindu and Muslim leaders. If all these compromise proposals could be placed before the Calcutta conference, its task will be appreciably lightened. We trust all the members of the Sub-Committee charged by the Simla Conference to arrive at a consensus on the cow and music questions and then to call a general meeting of the Conference will be present at Calcutta. The least that the Calcutta Conference should do is to make it possible for this Sub-Committee to arrive at the desired consensus. If the leaders to assemble at Calcutta cannot do this, they will be only adding to the fast growing discontent among the people and to their disappointment with the leaders themselves. Congressmen especially, will do well to realise that, whoever else fails in bringing about unity, they, as representatives of the nation, have a heavy responsibility in the matter and that a final settlement must at all cost be sealed at the Madras Congress.

DR JOHANNES HERTEL AND THE AVESTA.

The Parsis of India have, in proportion to their wealth and public spirit, continually kept space with the scientific investigations into their religion, the occasional grumblings to the contrary notwithstanding. The most important new work to which Mr. G. K. Nariman called attention in our columns yesterday is a proof of German learning as Mr. Nariman's own article is a proof of the Parsi appreciation of straightforward research. In view of the new light which Dr. Hertel's book throws on Zoroastrianism, Mr. Nariman has rendered a distinct service to his co-religionists and to the cause of learning by his appreciation of this great work of research. Dr. Johannes Hertel has familiarised his name among the Hindus. He is a profound student of the Vedas and of the later Sanskrit literature. Latterly he has taken to the domain of Avesta. He published a series of tracts tending to demonstrate the untenability of the prevailing theories which have been reviewed in these columns from time to time. His views would establish the relation, marvellously close as it is, to be still closer between the Hindu and the Parsi Holy Books. The lever, with which the distinguished savant has elected to operate, is the condition of the present Avesta text. It is notoriously an heterogenous patch work. Prof. Meillet showed it in a way which did credit to his scholarly candour. Dr. Hertel goes much deeper. The Avesta has been transmitted to our generation in a very defective form. The prime original was in the Aramiac alphabet and had no vowel marks. Therefore, when the Zoroastrian priesthood set to reconstruct their scriptural treasures after the devastations by Alexander they had recourse to a new alphabet. It was in transcribing the holy book from the Semitic syllabary to the new script that the priests went sadly astray; and their mistakes have been perpetuated to this day. Dr. Hertel has dedicated his erudition to discovering the laws of prosody which govern Parsi sacred books. He satisfies the critical reader that the restoration of the Avesta mean its restoration according to poetic metre. This is a momentous thesis. We commend it to the very serious scrutiny not only of the Parsis but also of all the students of antiquity interested in the Aryan origins. For a discovery in the province of the Avesta is not without repercussions in the wider domain of Indo-Iranian exploration.

MISSIONARIES AND MISS MAYO.

The universal condemnation by Indians of Miss Mayo's book is having some desired effect. The Executive of the National Christian Council of India has issued a long statement, joining in the condemnation of the book. The Council also repudiates the suspicion that the book is promoted in the interest of missionary propaganda in India. The country, we have no doubt, will welcome and accept this repudiation as also the Council's criticism of Miss Mayo's book. The main reason why the Council has thought it necessary to issue this statement is its fear that the book may make it impossible for the missionaries to work in co-operation with Indians in the task of removing the acknowledged social evils in India. Such co-operation is highly desirable and the missionaries will not fail to win it so long as they sternly discountenance the unscrupulous methods adopted by Miss Mayo.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION,

MAIN LINES OF DEVELOPMENT.

(BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR).

VIII*

From the previous articles the following points seem clear:—

(1) That any further development of the Indian constitution must take into account the Indian States.

(2) That it must equally take into account the claims of the minorities.

(3) That it must take into account the rising tide of provincialism and racialism.

(4) That the new constitution must be elastic providing for its own expansion without the volition of the Executive who have always resisted any advance.

(5) That it must be sufficiently liberal to place some real power and responsibility in the Central Government.

Let us take each of these points 'seriatim.'

It has been pointed out before that the transitory Act intended to last till 1929 was rigidly confined to British India. The distinguished authors of the Report had, however, suggested the possibility of instituting a Privy Council for India. The necessity for this Council has already been pointed out. It should be a connecting link between the States and the Central Legislature. But its constitution should be such as would draw in the best talent in the country regardless of the political school of thought to which the recipient of the honour belongs. Election 'cum' selection affords the best solution for ensuing this result.

RIGHT OF INITIATION.

The Privy Council should be given a constitutional right of initiation upon questions excluded from the purview of the Legislature.

The question of protection of minorities should be one of the questions which the Privy Council should be competent to advise on and their advice upon certain stated questions should ordinarily be decisive.

It is a mistake to suppose that there is such a thing as the minority community in the Provinces south of the Nerbudda or in Burma. The Special protection of minorities is only necessary in the Provinces of Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab. Elsewhere where the minorities are below 15 per cent. the usual rule must hold good. The minorities must, however, be everywhere protected as regards their religious and quasi-religious observances; but this protection should be left to an impartial body like the Privy Council and not to the Executive who should have no power to enunciate a policy without consultation with the Privy Council. It will solve the first two questions as satisfactorily as any scheme that human ingenuity can devise.

The rising tide of provincialism and racialism must be met by a more scientific regrouping of the Provinces upon a common basis of linguistic affinity. The conglomeration of tracts for reasons of facility of approach or convenience is no longer defensible. It is quite possible to reconcile geographical convenience with ethnological affinity. A glance at the map of India will easily show to any one how the provincial divisions might advantageously be remarked.

The history of India points to the lesson which the history of western countries has too plainly shown. India is destined to be a federation of nations. It is a far cry to treat of it as one nation in the only sense in which it is understood in the sociological ethics. It may be a desideratum but it must take time. The constitutionalist must take the facts as he finds them. He cannot be oblivious to the articulate and inarticulate longings and impulses of the human mind. And there will be no peace till this question is solved—as it will have to be solved one day.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK.

The great drawback of the present constitution, in itself elastic, was unfortunately its short life. As the Muddiman Committee have pointed out the present constitution contained quite enough of materials for its expansion but it has never been exploited. Its terms has obscure the necessity for its further advance within its letter and its spirit. It is a matter of history that the Executive Government at one time favourable to its expansion had to retrace their steps with the change of Government in England. The further development of the Indian constitution should, in future, be freed from that contingency.

It is a trite saying that an opposition can never function unless it is faced with the contingency of having to carry out the policy it advocates. Many an extremist in opposition becomes a moderate in office. When will the Government of India learn this simple truth?

The Legislative Assembly has failed to achieve the purpose of its constitution because its members are destined to remain in the perpetual cold shade of neglect. Under no constitution has this been found workable. And the least is it likely to be workable in India where members have to travel thousands of miles from their hearths and homes to serve an ideal from the reality of which they are ever estranged.

This is then the framework of a future constitution for India.

(Concluded).

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 13th and 14th instant.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES SHELVED.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR).

In the case of Vizagapatam Mr. E. C. R. Thomas in his book "Vizagapatam the port for the Central Provinces", published in 1877, pointed out that proposals for the improvement of Vizagapatam harbour had been several times laid before the Government previously "but without result and also without attracting much attention." Mr. Thomas made out a very strong case for the development of the port of Vizagapatam basing his statements on facts and figures obtained from personal observations. The author further mentioned that financial assistance would have been forthcoming from private sources not only in the construction of the proposed harbour but also for connecting Vizagapatam with Raipur or Chanda in the interior. But, nothing seems to have been done thereafter until about 1892 when the Government moved for the first time with a proposal for the construction of a harbour at Vizagapatam and Mr. Thorowgood, an Engineer connected with the Madras Harbour, prepared a plan for a harbour at Vizagapatam. Thereafter there have been various schemes proposed in the same connection from time to time viz., Mr. Mackenzie's schemes in 1906, Sir Alexander M. Rendle's scheme in 1908, Sir William Mathew's in 1909, Sir Francis Spring's in 1912, and finally Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners in 1914. This scheme was however deferred owing to the war until 1921 when the construction was taken in hand for the first time and is not expected to be completed before 1929, full 52 years after Mr. Thomas' detailed scheme was presented.

COCHIN.

In 1870 the Secretary of State for India appointed Mr. George Robertson, an Engineer of considerable repute, to prosecute inquiries with a view to the improvement of some of the harbours on the Indian Coast. The object generally, as stated in a letter to Mr. Robertson by the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W.D., was to examine the more important of the minor ports on the Indian Coast with a view to the preparation of a report on the extent to which such minor ports could be improved by Engineering operations. Mr. Robertson was engaged on this work for two years and submitted his report in respect of several minor ports on the Indian Coast.

Mr. Robertson dealt with Cochin at some length and in some detail and made practical suggestions with a view to increase water on the Cochin Bar. Dealing with the possibilities of the area at Cochin, Mr. Robertson stated, "Cochin backwate can be converted into the largest close harbour in the world by dredging the shallow places. The rise and fall of tide is so small that the backwater is practically a wet dock of greater area than all the docks in Great Britain put together."

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Robertson's recommendations did not find favour with the authorities and the Cochin harbour scheme was allowed to remain in abeyance until very recently.

CHITTAGONG.

In the case of Chittagong again it was not the physical condition of the coast or anything of that nature but the lack of a consistent and strong policy on the part of the authorities concerned that retarded

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Bluff.

When Mr. Rykoff, the President of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, tells the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic that the Soviet now being in a stronger position no longer wishes to pay Imperialistic countries as it promised to do at Genoa and the Hague, he is simply practising the game of bluff as understood and played in European Chancelleries. The Soviet would be delighted in fact to settle the debt question with France, the one country in Western Europe with whom it desires no rupture of relations. M. Rykoff's outburst is in some measure an indication of the Soviet chagrin over the French demand for the recall of M. Rakowsky and the failure of the negotiations to settle the vexed question of Tsarist debts. In Russia the New Economic Policy has suffered a further revision and it is contended by the reformers of the N. E. P. that economic peace is absolutely desirable with capitalistic countries. Such peace, they realise, will not be in sight until the debt problem is satisfactorily settled. On the part of France, as M. Briand is reported to have convinced his colleagues, there is great willingness to accommodate the Soviet as far as possible in this matter, because "Russia is the bridge between Europe and Asia" and it will not to do for French interests in the Far East to quarrel with the Soviet.

Frivolous Answers.

Mr. K. F. Nariman had given notice of some questions in the Bombay Council, asking whether the Local Government were consulted by the Foreign Office, London, before the latter cancelled Mr. Saklatvala's passport to India, whether Government had any objections of their own to Mr. Saklavala visiting the place of his birth, and whether Government were now at least prepared to recommend to the Foreign Office the revocation of the order of cancellation. The Home Member's reply was that "it would be obviously improper for this Government to make any reply to these questions." We do not see any impropriety in stating facts in answer to these questions, especially the last, unless the people are more foreign to the Government than the Foreign Office. Not even State discipline can be pleaded as an excuse for Government's refusal to say whether they are now prepared to recommend the revocation of the ban on Mr. Saklatvala.

Settled Policy.

It is, indeed, news to learn from the reply of the Colonial Secretary to a question by Mr. Pandya on the Kenya Legislative Council in regard to the reservation of certain plots in Mombasa for Europeans only that in view of the Convenants made before 1923, segregation was, "under Imperial sanction, part of the settled policy of the Colony." This is a defective and prejudiced reading of the history of the agitation regarding segregation which in 1923 the Imperial Government emphatically repudiated as a principle govering the relations between the various races inhabiting Kenya. Never was this mischievous policy of segregation a "settled policy" sanctioned by the Imperial Government, although Tory administrations in England connived at it and tried to find excuses for it in replying to protests from Indian deputations. Not only does the Colonial Secretary exhibit the keen desire of the Kenya Administration to trample upon the White Paper of 1923; he also talks in a spirit of pious humbug about the inability of "Government to unmake Covenants entered into before 1923". This is as ridiculous as saying that a new legislative outlook and decision cannot affect the old one.

Tagore Staged by Shamaa Players.

The people of Bombay will soon have a splendid opportunity of witnessing one of the best plays of Rabindranath Tagore, staged by talented women amateurs. The enterprising Shama'a Players will present the "Dancing Girl's Worship" at the Excelsior Theatre on the 22nd and 24th instant. This is a beautiful play about the Buddha, translated into English from the original Bengali. It has recently appeared in the "Visvabharati Quarterly," but it is not yet available in book form. All its characters, about twenty in all, are women except a Buddhist Monk who appears in the preliminary scene. The play should, therefore, lend itself beautifully to an exposition of the dramatic art by the cultured Shama'a Players, who, we understand, present a cast of twenty ladies representing the Hindu, Parsi, Muslim and Christian communities. The role of the Dancing Girl will be played by Srimati Sunatini Rajam, sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, whose Pitcher Song in "Abu Hassan" staged some months ago elicited rounds of applause. The songs of worship in the play are in Bengali and are said to be lovely specimens of Bengali music. The whole play in all its staging and other details is directed by Shrimati Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, M.A., (Cantab), and that is saying a great deal. In the interests of Art in every form we most cordially welcome this enterprise of the talented women amateurs of Bombay. The public response to this enterprise on the eve of the Diwali is guaranteed. He must be a lucky man who can get a ticket in time.

TESTING MINISTRY'S STRENGTH

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL

JUSTICITES' SURPRISING ATTITUDE

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

A motion which was freely talked about as a test motion to determine the strength of the present Ministry since the recent no confidence motion was made at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council by Swami Venkatachallam Chetti, Leader of the Opposition, who urged the adjournment of the consideration of the first supplementary demand for a grant under the head Minor Irrigation Works.

Before the motion could be voted upon, a closure motion was pressed by the Opposition and it was opposed by the Treasury Benches. While the Swarajists voted for the motion and Government. Independents and the nominated block voted against it, the "Justicites" "en bloc" remained neutral with the result that closure was refused.

IMPOTENCY OF TRANSFERRED DEPT.

Speakers for the original motion including Swami Venkatachallam, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, Mr. Rasheer Ahmad, Mr. Anjanevaloo, Mr. Saldhana, and Mr. Muniswami Naidu attacked what they called the impotency of the Transferred Department against the onslaughts by the reserved half and declared that a proper division of the provincial contributions should be made before approaching the House for a grant. Mr. Satyamurti, particularly, drew the attention to the need for remission of land tax and deplored the Government policy of appropriating all money for the reserved subjects leaving the transferred half to starve. Messrs. Marjoribanks and Macnichael who opposed the motion on behalf of the Treasury pleaded for consideration of the matter on its merits.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, Advocate-General questioned the propriety of the adjournment motion under the Government of India Act and quoted from the Act and Standing Orders to show that no dilatory motion at this stage was in order.

Mr. Satyamurti urged that no rule that sought to exhaust the normal powers of the House contemplated by section 72(B) of the Act could be invoked and moreover the Advocate-General himself had simply drawn the attention to the doubtful interpretation likely in law. The President's attention was also drawn to the precedent of the Legislative Assembly where in 1926 on the occasion of the Swarajist walk out, the House discussed and voted upon Mr. Jinnah's motion to adjourn the customs demand.

Mr. C. V. V. Iyengar said that in the absence of a definite rule it would be unfair to gag the House.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair declared that rule 32 referred to by the Advocate-General banned only motions urging increase in grants.

The President deferred giving a ruling till to-morrow and adjourned the House before the scheduled time.—A. P.

AMIR TO VISIT ANGORA

TO GHAZI MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA

LONDON, October 17

Constantinople.—A message from Angora says that H. M. the King of Afghanistan has decided to visit Ghazi Kemal Pasha at Angora on return from Europe.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

SURPRISE IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

When the Madras Legislative Council reassembled this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Arogiaswamy Mudaliar, Excise Minister, announced, contrary to expectation, that he was not moving a supplementary grant under the head excise. The leader of the Opposition rose to express surprise at the withdrawal, but the President intervening said that the Leader of the Opposition should take some other opportunity to speak on the matter.

An adjournment motion by Mr. Saldhana, Swarajist member from South Canara, to draw the attention of the House to the alleged excessive and improper collection of money by the police for police sports on the occasion of the Governor's visit to Mangalore was disallowed by the President on the ground that the matter was not urgnt. The Law Member stated there was no urgency and the Inspector-General of Police was already enquiring into the matter.—A. P.

RIFT IN THE LUTE!

SPLIT IN CONGRESS PARTY?

MADRAS, October 18.

There is a likelihood of a new party being formed in the Legislative Council, says the "Madras Mail," Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar and nine other members of the Congress Party have requested the President of the Council to allot for themselves separate seating accommodation in the Congress members' block in the Council chamber. What the name of this new party is going to be, is not known although it is rumoured that ten members will call themselves Swarajya Nationalists.—Free Press.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

ALLEGED SECRET ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN CONTRACTORS AND OFFICERS.

WITNESS SAYS HIMSELF CARRIED MONEY TO OFFICERS.

"STORES DELIBERATELY OVER-ORDERED."

NARIMAN CASE REVELATIONS

At the resumed hearing of the Harvey-Nariman case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, Mr. Nariman continued the examination of Mr. Chichgar, a defence witness.

Witness deposed that he was at one time the manager of Petrol Supply and General Stores Co. The firm had a godown at French Bridge and a garage near the Imperial Cinema. As far as he was aware, no hardware supplies were stored either in the godown or in the garage.

As a manager he had to go to Naigaum, Worli and Matunga in connection with B.D.D. works. The Petrol Co. had secured contracts from B. D. D. for buildings at Worli and supplying labour at Naigaum. The Company also supplied all stores ordered by officers of Naigaum and Worli.

Orders of supplies for Worli used to be placed by Hamid and Gazdar. Mehta and Colwell placed odrers for Naigaum and Matunga.

ORAL ORDERS.

Witness generally went to Worli where he saw Hamid who supplied him a list of articles required. The orders used to be oral in the beginning and written out later on.

So far as witness knew the rates were mentioned. For small orders Mr. Hamid fixed prices later on. Mr. Bhagwat arranged for rates in the case of large orders.

The Petrol firm supplied large quantities of pile slives, M.S. bars, etc. On Worli Chawls they did filing work and cement concrete work and supplied labour on commission basis. In fact everything that was required by the B.D.D. was supplied by them.

M. S. BARS CONTRACT.

Witness further said that most of the materials they supplied to the B.D.D. were bought from local firms. They purchased M.S. bars from Chhaganlal and Co. at the rate of Rs. 112 to Rs. 115 and sold the same to B.D.D. at Rs. 200 to Rs. 210.

The pile shocs supplied to the B.D.D. were made at Shafi Iron Works. They bought each shoe at Rs. 1-14, which were re-sold to B.D.D. for Rs. 4-8-0 each.

Shown a bill book witness said that there were several bills all bearing the same date and for the same size of M.S. bars (laughter).

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Nariman: Can you give any explanation as to why there are so many separate bills though they are for the same date and for the same size of bars?—I know it. But I should like to know from the Court if I am authorised to say it out.

The Court: Since the witness wants protection I grant it to him and compel him to give evidence on the point. (Addressing witness) You will be protected from any kind of prosecution.

Witness: These orders were received from Hamid or others. Very often an order given by Hamid was again given by Gazdar. Hence there were repetitions of orders.

Mr. Nariman: But there are four bills. How do you account for them?—We get two bills from each officer for each order.

MYSTERY OF TWO BILLS.

May I take it that for materials supplied only once two bills were submitted?

Magistrate: You are under protection.

Witness: Yes. In the case of stores I can say that though there were two bills, we only supplied them once.

SOLD AT 4 TIMES COST PRICE.

Do you know of any case where local dealers offered to supply materials direct to the B. D. D. but the offer was turned down and then it was bought from you?

Yes. I remember one case when Bohra Jairam offered pile shoes, but the offer was turned down by B. D. D. Ultimately we bought pile shoes from Bohra Jairam himself at Rs. 1-10 and sold at Rs. 4-8 to the B. D. D. Several hundreds of shoes were supplied.

And you also got orders from the B. D. D. for supplying doors?—Yes, we paid Rs. 4-8 per door and charged Rs. 10 per door.

What commission did you charge for the supply of labour?—15 per cent. over the usual rate.

Now, Mr. Chichgar, you are given full protection. Will you tell us whether you know anything about the arrangement between officers of the B. D. D. and your firm —I know that there was a certain arrangement by which a percentage of the money was sent to officers. I myself have carried the money sometimes to officers.

ALLEGED BRIBERY TO OFFICERS.

Proceeding witness deposed to having been present when in May 1922, Rs. 400 were paid by Nanchand, (partner of Petrol Co.) to Mr. Colwell, Rs. 50 to Mr. Colwell's head clerk, Rs. 50 to Worli storekeeper, Rs. 300 to Mr. Gazdar and Rs. 200 to the Store Department. Entries were cited in support of further allegations of payment to officers.

An entry under date 31-3-1922 read "Rs. 1200 for a motor cycle" to "H" purchased by Mr. Bhagwat from "Ball."

Witness explaining said that it was given to Mr. Hamid's cousin.

X'MAS FRUITS IN APRIL.

Under date 12-4-1922 unde rthe head "Christmas account" Rs. 200 were shown as having given to—— in the shape of fruits and cigarettes.

Magistrate: Christmas in April! (Laughter).

Mr. Nariman: It must be Easter Sir, but it must be the same to the Company.

Further witness said that Rs. 100 were understood to have been given to Mr. Kamat, Overseer, per Chunilal in July 1922 and Rs. 750 to Mr. Gazdar.

Rs. 500 to Mr. Gazdar in December 1922, with an explanation annexed "a cheque for Rs. 500 on the General Trading Co. cashed and paid to you."

FURTHER ENTRIES.

Other entries read as follows:—

10-1-1923—cash in silver to Gazdar Rs. 500.

11-1-1923—cash in silver to Hamid Rs. 500.

Questioned about another entry, witness said "we have about four or five accounts to which any numbers were given, detailed particulars were with Mr. Bhagwat."

The next entry referred to ran:—

3-2-1923—debited to account No. 3—7785 (Rs. 450) cash to "A" Rs. 335 cash to Wroli).

Do you know if Petrol and motor accessories were supplied to officers?—Yes.

Do you know Pereira.—He was a mechanical foreman. He used to be supplied motor accessories and petrol meant for officers.

BILLS RUNNING INTO THOUSANDS.

The rule was that whatever was required by any officer of the B. D. D. used to be given to them through Pereira. The accounts of all officers were put in the name of Hamid. One Narayanrao used to repair the cars of Hamid and other officers. The Petrol Co. paid for it, the bills running into thousands of rupees.

Witness then joined the Improvement Trust. He secured the job independently. The Improvement Trust authorities knew him as the purchasing officer of the Petrol Co.

TRANSACTION OF M S. BARS.

Witness further said that in 1924 he went to Matunga to purchase M. S. bars for the Improvement Trust. Witness was given a list of surplus bars with the B. D D. by the purchasing officer. He went with the list to Matunga. Ultimately the Improvement Trust purchased 200 to 400 bars which were required for Worli bridge at about Rs. 112 per ton.

Witness saw at the B. D. D. office, Mr. Colwell whom he knew. Mr Colwell used to come to the Petrol Co.'s shop. He was asked by Mr. Colwell to be on the look-out for any party who could buy the whole lot

He replied he would try. He met Mr Mulji Haridas and explained to him. Witness put in an offer in the name of his cousin which was really meant for Mulji Haridas.

Witness was told by Mr. Colwell that he himself was not in a position to dispose off the bars but he would have to wait till the officer concerned returned from home Colwell further asked witness if he could revise the rate "in a way which might be profitable to both parties."

"WANTED A SHARE."

The Magistrate: What did he mean?

Witness: He wanted a share in the difference in rates.

Witness continuing said Mr. Colwell suggested to him that a commission of 5 to 7 percentage was to be paid to him (Mr. Colwell) if the order was put through.

What happened ultimately to that order —Ultimately Shivchand Nanaji who wanted the bars refused to make any such arrangements. As I knew Mulji Haridas would not accept such terms at all. I dropped the matter.

Did Mr. Colwell tell you how long you would have to wait for the officer to return from home —He said he would come shortly.

NOT IN PRECARIOUS FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Mr. Chichgar was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinker.

Replying to Mr. Velinker, witness said he was taken on the staff of the Petrol Co. on a salary of Rs. 100 plus some commission. He ceased to work on salary after six months. Afterwards he worked as a sort of sub-contractor and worked on small contracts of the B. D. D. He left the

(Continued on next page.)

BETWEEN POVERTY AND GALLOWS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

With reference to the permission granted for the filing of appeal before the Privy Council pending which the execution of Rajendranath Lahiri and three other condemned prisoners of the Kakori Conspiracy Case has been postponed, it is understood that the relations of Lahiri and others who have already spent their all in conducting the defence so far are finding it impossible to collect Rs. 800 each for preliminary expenses for filing appeals. If the money is not sent by cable by 23rd October and the intimation of the filing of the appeal is not received by the 27th October, the last date for the filing of the appeal, the execution would be carried out and those who stood securities will be prosecuted. Their relations therefore appeal to the public for contributions towards the cost of filing and conducting the appeal.—Free Press.

CANCELLATION OF "SAK'S" PASSPORT

GOVT.'S UNSATISFACTORY REPLY

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, October 18.

To-day was the last day of this session of the Council and the attendance in the House was comparatively thin. After a voluminous question list had been gone through, the House proceeded to discuss Mr. R. G. Pradhan's motion to present an address to the Governor requesting the latter to appoint Standing Committees of the Council as recommended by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Government of India Bill.

As the Opposition benches did not show any enthusiasm to express their views on the matter, Sir Chunilal Mehta got up to make a statement to the House on behalf of the Government. The statement of the Leader of the House was as laconic as his attitude was unintelligible. He deplored the fact that he had received no guidance in the matter by the responsible leaders of the opposition parties. He was generous enough to admit that Government had not the slightest intention to force the Committees on an unwilling House. The Government, he said, were not prepared to accept the motion at the present time. The inevitable result was that the motion was thrown out by the House.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan then moved that an address be presented to the Governor requesting him to appoint Council Secretaries. There was a good deal of controversy on this question, as the non official members were not prepared to strengthen the Government by adding seven Secretaries to an already crowded Cabinet of four Executive Councillors and three Ministers. In the opinion of Mr. Swaminarayan the remedy would be worse than the disease.

In his out-spoken reply to the general debate on the motion Mr. Pradhan deplored the fact that the socalled nationalists including the Swarajists and even his erstwhile followers the Responsivists had acquired a noble virtue of pandering to the wishes of the Government. Speaking personally he made a solemn declaration to the House that even if a Secretaryship were offered to him he would unhesitatingly refuse to accept it.

The Leader of the House opposed the motion mainly on the plea that an experiment of Council Secretaries was tried in several provinces and abandoned after unfruitful experience. As had already been forecasted this motion was also rejected by the House.

There was very little time in this session to discuss matters of general public interest which are generally put before the House in the form of resolutions. There were nearly 200 resolutions given notice of by the non-official members and the time at the disposal of the House was not more than an hour. There was a good deal of amusing debate over the appointment of the Physical Culture Committee. Several members strongly objected to the appointment of Mr. K. M. Munshi as the Chairman of that Committee. Their idea seemed to be that a Chairman of the Physical Culture Committee ought to be necessarily a gymnast or at least a man of sound physique. A member was on the point of expressing his estimate of Mr. Munshi's health when the President interjected and assured the House that, as a President of the Council he would assure them that Mr. Munshi was quite fit in his physique. Disallowed any personal references, especially because Mr. Munshi was absent from the House.

Mr. V. N. Jog then moved his resolution disapproving of the resolution of the Government on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. The consideration of this resolution has been adjourned to the next session on the motion of Rao Bahadur Kale, Dr. Dixit's resolution calling for modification of rules regarding the selection of text books for recognized schools was talked out.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

POONA, Oct. 18.

To-day being the last day of the Session, the Council reassembled in the morning and was prorogued early in the afternoon.

Replying to Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam, the General Member stated that for the purposes of recruitment to public service the term Non-Brahmin had been interpreted to mean all except Brahmins, while the term Depressed Classes had been interpreted to include those castes whose traditional occupation was as follows:—Scavengers, shoe-makers, village servants, tanners, criminal tribes and 'ramoshis'.

COMRADE SAK'S PASSPORT.

Mr. K F. Nariman had asked the Home Member (a) whether he was aware of the action taken by the Foreign Office, London, in cancelling the passport to India of Comrade Saklatvala, (b) whether the Local Government was consulted before taking the said action, (c) whether the Local Government were aware that Comrade Saklatvala was born and brought up in the Presidency and had several family ties and associations in this Presidency, (d) whether the Government were aware that a very anomalous position was created by permitting all sorts of foreigners to land and carry on their trade unhampered in this Presidency, whereas an Indian patriot and a Member of Parliament was prevented from landing at the place of his birth and from visiting his parental home, (e) whether it was a fact that the Government or the Governor expressed their or his approval of Mr. Saklatvala's activities in connection with village organisation and uplift of the masses and afforded certain facilities.

The Home Member replied to the first part in the affirmative. It would be obviously improper for the Government, he said, to make any reply to parts (b) and (c). As to the anomalous position created by the cancellation of the passport, the reply was that it was a matter of opinion. The Home Member further told the House that facilities were at his own request given to Mr. Saklatvala to see the work of the agricultural, co-operative and irrigation departments in this Presidency. Replying to a supplementary question by Doctor Salunke, the Minister for Education gave his opinion that the Depressed Class people hardly read any newspapers.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

After question time, the House proceedd to discuss Mr. R. G. Pradhans' motion to present an address to the Governor in connection with the appointment of Standing Committees of the Legislative Council.

The Leader of the House did not know whether to attach too great or too little importance to the question of appointing the Standing Committees. There was a good deal of force, he went on to say, in the argument advanced by the Mover. Sir Chunilal however, deplored the fact that the responsible members of the House had not ventilated their views on the point. The Government had no desire to force the Committees on an unwilling House. Continuing Sir Chunilal said that he did not attach any importance to the question of cost. The long and short of the whole thing was, he concluded, that Government were not prepared at this time to support the motion as it stood. Sir Chunilal requested the mover to withdraw his motion.

At last, the motion was rejected by the House.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan then moved that an address be presented to the Governor requesting the latter to appoint immediately council secretaries as provided for under section 52 of the Government of India Act. The Minister for Local Self-Government could not understand how the non-official members would be prepared to add several more secretaries to the Cabinet. The addition would involve a good deal of expenditure.

A CURSE, NOT A BOON.

Mr Swaminarayan contended that the appointment of Secretaries would be a curse rather than a boon. The seven Secretaries to seven members of the Cabinet would mean a great acquisition of strengt hto the Government side which was bound to result in corresponding weakness of the opposition.

Mr. Naravandas Bechar opposing the motion said that he did not know the art of mincing matters. He would call the spade a spade. The mentality of the most of the members of the Council was to dance to the tune of the Government Under the circumstances he was not prepared to add seven more Council Secretaries.

Moulavi Raffuiddin correctly pointed out that there were five Indians in the cabinet and if they would only write they would carry every proposition which in their opinion would serve the best interests of the people. The addition of Secretaries would bring in no benefit in return.

In his reply Mr. Pradhan made a solemn declaration that even though he were offered a Council Secretaryship he would refuse to accept it. There should be no ground, he said, for any insinuations in the matter.

The Leader of the House requested Mr. Pradhan not to press his motion referring to the practice in other provinces. He said that four of the provinces had tried the experiment of Council Secretaries and abandoned it after a few years because it was not worth trying. In the face of these facts Sir Chunilal did not know how the experiment should be taken in hand by the Bombay Government. Besides, a large body of public opinion in the Presidency, he said, was opposed to the excessive strength of the cabinet. In the present state of finances moreover, it would be unwise to encumber the treasury with any additional burdens upon it.

The motion was rejected.

The House then proceeded to discuss matters of general public interest.

Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to examine primary and secondary education now prevailing in the Presidency, the discussion of which was adjourned at the conclusion of the preceding session, was first taken up for consideration.

Rao Bahadur Kale suggested that as the mover of the resolution was not present in the House, the matter might be dropped.

PHYSICAL CULTURE COMMITTEE.

Discussion then proceeded on the Physical Culture Committee appointed by the Minis-

(Continued on next page.)

"ATTEMPTED THE IMPOSSIBLE."

DISCUSSION ON DYARCHY

TRAGEDY OF PARTITION OF ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 17

Discussion on Mr. Sachidananda Sinha's paper at the East India Association was continued this afternoon. Sir Patrick Fagan who presided expressed opinion that dyarchy attempted the impossible, namely the partition of the essential functions of the Government. He advocated the development of unitary Government in India.

Sir Henry Wheeler speaking with experience of Bengal and Bihar denied that the Minister was a powerless person as indicated by Mr. Sinha.

INDIAN LADY MEDICO CHEERED

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Fourteen women students who received medical degrees at Glasgow to-day included an Indian lady, Malur Lakshmiamma of Madras. She was a picturesque figure with diamonds on ears and nose and was dressed in flowing robes. She was given an ovation by the students.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Nissim considered that dyarchy was a great advance on the previous autocratic Government and that it should be tried longer than it had been.

Doctor Paranjpye declared that Indian Ministers operated their departments as efficiently as they were ever administered before. The success of Dyarchy depended on personalities of the Governor, Minister and the Secretary.

Mr. Sorabji complained that Dyarchy had never had a fair chance. Nobody had suggested an alternative to it. He wished that Dyarchy could really be tried.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MRS. NAIDU TO PARTICIPATE.

HYDERABAD (DN.), Oct. 18.

A 'Firman' has been issued permitting the holding of the eighth Hyderabad Educational Conference under the presidency of Nawab Zulkhadar Jung Bahadur, Home Secretary. Shrimati Sarojini Devi will also participate in the Conference.—Free Press.

"YOU CANNOT SEPARATE THE COMMON DEITY"

MRS NAIDU'S ELOQUENT PLEA FOR MUSLIM WOMEN

WANTED RACE OF INTERPRETERS BETWEEN TWO CULTURES

MR. JAYAKAR ON AIM OF EDUCATION

The 4th sitting which was wholly a Teachers' Conference, was held at 9 a.m. with Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the chair. Attendance was rather meagre but before the close of the sitting the Hall was almost full. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai was one of those present. Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaafar introduced the Hon. Minister of Education to the audience and called upon him formally to open the conference of the Teachers.

Mr. A. M. Mirza, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his address in Urdu in which he enumerated the various grievances of the school teachers and disclosedof rdl emrdl bgk mfwv purdlg kkq grievances of the school teachers and declared that the immediate introduction of the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme would alone prove a panacea for all their ills. In conclusion he dwelt on the onerous duties of the teachers and requested Government realise the grandeur and nobility of their profession and to keep them satisfied by paying them handsome salaries.

Mr. Fazil Ibrahim Rahimtoola then read his address which was sufficiently comprehensive.

DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Dr. Al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.L.A., then spoke at length on the duties of a teacher, narrowing it down to a primary school teacher only. He thought that it was the business of a teacher to posses vitality and personality and devote his attention more to character-building than to book-lore. He concluded his lecture by requesting the teachers to work in the spirit of broad-mindedness, free from narrow sectarianism.

After this, Mr. Fazl, the President, thanked the Hon. Mr. Desai and before garlanding him referred to his opening address and criticised his comparison of Urdu with Sanskrit by saying that the latter was a dead language and hence the analogy was not proper. 10 resolutions were then put and passed. The proceedings came to an end after thanks were paid to the President.

The Conference met for its 5th sitting at 11-30 a.m. with Mr. Amir Shaikh Muhammad Bhai in the chair. Amongst those present were Dr. Zakir Hussein of the Delhi Muslim University, Mr. Hidayatullah, Headmaster, Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah and others. Proceedings began with a usual recitation from the holy Quran. Mr. Siddiq "Muslim" recited a long yet thrilling poem on the past glories of Islam, asking the audience to follow once again the precepts of Islam. As Mr. M. R. Jayakar was unable to attend the Conference, the President requested Dr. Zakir Hussein once more to address the gathering on some question connected with education. The Doctor at the outset called upon the teachers to stand on their dignity and to do all to see that they were respected by society. He then passed on to the question of teaching the little ones entrusted to the care of primary school teachers, asked the teachers to be loving to the children, to give up corporal punishment, to encourage the good points in them with which nature had endowed them and to arouse in them the true reverence for God. After dwelling at length on the child's psychology, the learned doctor remarked that the training of the first few years always went a great way in making or marring the future of the children.

The Hon. Sayed Mahmud Padshah was the next speaker. He spoke on the mission of Islam and after alluding to the great guiding principles of Islam, namely, liberation of women, freedom of thought and brotherhood of mankind, he exhorted those present to live up to the teachings of Islam. Coming to the affairs in India, he called upon the Musalmans to take their due share in the building up of Indian nationality in the same authenticity of spirit as was enjoined by Islam. The speech was full of enthusiasm and fervour and it created a deep impression on the audience.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Padshah had hardly finished his speech when, to the joy of all, Mr. Jayakar entered the Hall and was taken to the dias amidst cheers. Mr. Jayakar said that he cancelled his visit to Bombay as he thought that his presence here would be of greater advantage. "I have come", said he, "to speak to you some plain facts, however bitter they may be to you. I have recently returned from Simla where the Great Unity Conference ended in a fiasco and a great chance given by the Viceroy was thus lost. I have every sympathy with the aspirations of the Musalmans and I want them to take their due share in the affairs of the country." After alluding to his experiences as a school teacher and after impressing on the audience that mere Unity Conferences and Lucknow Pacts, were of no avail, he declared: "From my experiences as a teacher I have no hesitation in saying that where politicians have failed, there the teachers have succeeded. The work of reconciliation must begin with the teacher and the pupil." He then alluded to the great minute of Macauly written as long ago as 1835, and stated that the end-all of the education of those times was to produce such persons as could do the work of interpreters between the rulers and the ruled and to fill the various Government jobs. That stage was passed and that time had reached another stage. The duty of the Hindus and the Musalmans were now to prepare their young men for that stage. Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan had declared the Hindus and Musalmans were two eyes and time had come when these two eyes should be trained to work together. The Hindus and the Musalmans should provide for opportunities so that both the eyes might move in direction. The speaker informed the audience that he had spoken the same thing to the Hindus of Benares as he had done to the Musalmans at Aligarh. He then declared that the duty of the Hindus and the Muslims was to create a race of interpreters between the two cultures. "Unless we do that," remarked the speaker, "I feel no hope. We want the Hindus and the Musalmans to have a complete knowledge of their cultures respectively as well as some knowledge of each other's culture and civilisations." He suggested that books should be prepared to serve as text-books for the students of both the communities. There were many ideals in Islam which the Hindus could easily adopt. Selections from their literature and history on (1) Democracy---and Islam was the best exponent of the Democratic spirit, (2) on the equality of sexes and (3) liberalism, dug from the well of Islam, could be advantageously studied at Benares by the Hindus. By Liberalism he meant that attitude of mind which gave freedom to approach the truth, and if the students could grow in that kind of literature, the solid foundations of a natural reconciliation would then be laid.

A NECESSARY EVIL.

He characterised the communal universities as a necessary evil but hold that they had reached a stage when it was too late to go back. He emphasized that the Hindus and the Musalmans must grow in mutual esteem and mutual respect. The communal universities were destined to die some time or the other. Their present function was to help in giving what was best in each culture and civilisation. As regards religion Mr. Javakar thought that the time was coming when religion would come to be considered as a personal possession. Religion was a surrender to God and different communities surrender themselves to God in different ways and as such religion had no business to impede the work that was before the two communities. In conclusion he once again asked the Musalmans to bring out what was best in their culture and literature and to put the same before the Hindus.

Hon. Sir L. Harun Jaafar profusely thanked Mr. Jayakar on behalf of the Conference and assured him that his suggestions would be acted upon. After Mr. Jayakar was garlanded and a few more resolutions passed this 5th sitting terminated.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The 6th sitting of the Conference commenced at 3 p.m. when several resolutions were moved and unanimously passed. Mr. B. S. Kamat, Member of the Central Agricultural Commission then stood up and delivered an exceedingly speech on 'Agriculture in National Development". He pleaded that in view of the agricultural conditions prevailing in the country it was incumbent that facilities should be provided for the agricultural classes amongst the Hindus as well as for the backward classes amongst the Hindus, and that a fair percentage be allotted to these classes in public services. He laid emphasis on the fact that the output of graduates from the Colleges and Universities was far in excess of the actual requirements and in view of such a state of affairs urged the young men to find new avenues for themselves. Men of brains who could carve out new careers, were really in demand. If the better yield of crops was to be improved it could only be improved by constantly making scientific experiments. There were Indians who were capable of evolving new varities and men who did the same, were in fact great benefactors of the Presidency inasmuch as they could add lakhs of rupees to the wealth of the country by working scientifically in the cause of agriculture. Time had come when young men of brains should become agricultural chemists, entymologists and so on as was being done in European countries. "If you want real Indianisation, here is a field for you", remarked the speaker. He urged that the country should decide whether it was profitable to send young men to Europe and America for post-graduate studies in agrieulture, such men would be conferring a great deal of good on the country. He next referred to the industry of fruit preservation and suggested that capitalists and scientists should join hands, work together and devise means to retain the same wealth which at present was going out of the country. His concluding remarks were:---"Do not run in the ordinary ruts, but train the young men in new lines which will be of great benefit not only to one community or the other, but, to the countries as a whole."

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

Some more resolutions were then put to vote and passed unanimously. As the programme included a lecture on female education by Mrs. Naidu, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, the hall was packed to the full long before Mrs. Naidu arrived. She arrived at about 4-45 p.m. Hers was the most important and striking utterance of the day and Mrs. Naidu herself was at her best in spite of the fatigue of the long journey. At the outset she referred to the illness of her daughter and stated that she was taught a lesson by Sir Ibrahim Harun Jaafar to subordinate her maternal love, care and anxieties to the call of patriotism which she did gladly. (Cheers) She then explained at length the activities of some of the most educated and refined ladies in the Islamic world including India, and feelingly alluded to the task that lay before Turkish women headed as they were by Khalida Adib Khanam, the wife of Dr. Adnan Bey, and a power in Turkey. She emphasised the fact that the aims of Khalida Adib were to bring about the fulfilment of the Holy Prophet's saying: "Heaven lies at the feet of mothers." After giving a touching account of some of the gifted ladies of the Suhrawardiya family of Calcutta she paid a glowing tribute to the daughter of Major Saiyer Hussan Bilgrami, the wife of Khader Jung who managed the Mahbubiya Girls' School at Hyderabad (Deccan). There were many illustrious women in Islam that had ligated up the pages of history not only of Spain but of other countries as well. Mrs. Naidu was full of pathos when she described the down-trodden condition of the Hindu and Muslim women of India because people were acting contrary to the Vedic and Quranic injunctions, a reason why Indian women ceased to be creators of life as in the days gone long. She then narrated her experence of a women's gathering at Hyderabad, held behind the purdah, when woman after woman got up and said that they did not want that sort of education which had destroyed their womanly Eastern grace and modesty, but they wanted education which made them real women, makers of their homes. (Cheers) Mrs. Naidu was at her best when she pleaded for the rights of women, who formed one half of humanity and in a sareastic manner said: "You talk of freedom when you yourselves keep your women in slavery in your homes, when you refuse to give them their share of your intellectual freedom. You keep your women crippled, and so how can you expect them to walk; you keep them blind, and thus how can you expect them to see; you keep them dumb and so how can you expect them to be poets and orators?" (Cheers) After referring to the three fundamental principles of Islam, namely, liberty (hurriyat), equality (masawat) and fraternity (ukhumwat) she charged men with practising the reverse of these qualities and remarked that since they inherited cowardice from their mothers it was diffienlt for them to be brave. Talking of Mansur who died on the gallows with the words 'Anal Haq' ('I am the Truth'), she declared that such was the destiny of a Muslim who should say, even in the hour of death, that he was the truth. (Cheers). That was the destiny of Islam, (cheers) the Indian Musalmans should prove by their conduct that India was dar-ul-Islam, the house of peace. "What sort of peace was it," she inquired, "that made Musalmans shed the blood merely for beating the drum before mosques?" Such a thing was against the spirit of Islam. Was it fraternity (ukhuwwat)? Was it toleration? Was it in keeping with tolerance. "Remember," she urged, "when you insult a Hindu, you are insulting God within him. Who is Rabb-ul-Alamin (the Nourisher of the worlds), Rabb-ul-Mashriq-e-wal-Maghrib (the Lord of the East and the West). (Cheers) You cannot separate the common Deity of the Hindus and the Muslims".

INDIA'S ASSIMILATIVE POWERS.

She then described, in her characteristic style, the process how India assimilated the Aryans thousands of years ago, how Greeks were also assimilated by the Aryans and how Hindu India made the Musalmans its own whether they came by the Khyber Pass or by way of Sind, in spite of plunder, rapine and blood-shed. The Hindus also gave shelter to the Parsis as well as to the Jews. Did Hindu India ever stop the 'azen' of the Musalmans? Did it stop the Parsis from worshipping fire? The answer was in the negative. That was tolerance. She then discussed at length the ideal which should serve as a guide to female education. Women should be educated in a way that they might become home-makers and true comrades of their husbands, good citizens making every city a Medina in the true sense of the term. (Cheers). She exhorted those present to prepare their women after the model of Hazrat Fatima, Khatun-e-Jannat (Lady of Paradise) and should demonstrate from their conduct that Islam was peace. (Cheers). Hinduism also taught "Shanti." Let Hindu and Muslim women be brought up in a way that culture, love, gentleness, selflessness, courage and service might be their chief characteristics. Let them be the standard-bearers of all these virtues and then peace will reign in the true meaning of Hinduism and Islam." (prolonged cheers).

After the thrilling speech of Mrs. Naidu was over she was garlanded. Sir Ibrahim Harun Jaafar, Dr. Suhrawardy and Dr. Zakir Husain each in their turn paid thanks to the distinguished guest of the evening.

THE UNITING FORCE.

Dr. Zakir Husain in proposing a vote of thanks delivered a very fine speech in Urdu in the course of which he observed: "Madam, you were afraid of speaking in Urdu in my presence, but I am afraid of speaking in English before you. (cheers). I am thanking you for the trouble you took in coming over here because I see in you two principles for which you stand. You, in the first place, represent the uniting force between the two unfortunate communities of India, the Hindus and Musalmans. You alone can bridge the gulf that is at present dividing them. Secondly you are fighting against the western ideals of womanhood and want to retain the Eastern grace. Our sisters in the West are imitating men and are themselves becoming men in every way possible. You do not want that our women should follow their Western sisters who are day by day losing their womanly grace. For these two ideals I thank you. And although there was no necessity of inflicting a speech in prose after your delivery in poetry, you should know that I am not the master here and I have to obey the orders of the President."

Maulana Nazir Ahmad Khujaudi composed a few couplets then and there in praise of Mrs. Naidu and recited them to the great delight of the audience. The President thereafter read his final message to the Conference in which he assured the Conference of his sympathy with its aims and promised to do all he could to promote education amongst the Musalmans of the Presidency.

After the audience dispersed Mrs. Naidu again delivered a short speech this time in Urdu. She said: "There are some black sheep in our midst on account of whom life has became intolerable in the country. I stand here, as an exponent of the rights of women, as their representative, and I beseech you in the name of the future unborn generations of India, for the sake of the Islamic Flag, for the sake of Fatima, for the sake of your Prophet, to treat women in such a way as to create a heaven under the feet of mothers in India. (cheers) To-day it is the autumn time. But even then it is the duty of the high Muslim to sing the same sweet song which she usually sings in spring-days. I am the voice of the troubles, misfortunes and pangs of Muslim women.

THE PRISONERS BEHIND THE PURDAH.

I am not a slave myself. But my Muslim sisters are prisoners. You keep them under disappointments. You have imprisoned them in the prison of ignorance and superstition, not giving them your intellectual share. (cheers). Even if I sing the song of spring, it is the very personification of their troubles, sorrows and ills. They are our hopes; they can transmute slavery into freedom, cowardice into bravery, disunion into unity. Please give all to your women what Islam has conferred on them. (cheers) See that they are educated in the true of the term. See that they prove comrades of their husbands. In them lies the salvation of Islam and India."

THE LAST SITTING.

The 7th and the last sitting of the Conference commenced at 8 p.m. When Mr. V. S. Toro again entertained the audience to his magic lantern lecture on China, Mr. Toro has been doing this work for the Conference for the last several years and the proof that his work has been a success, can be proved from the fact that the stall was always full to its utmost capacity during his engaging lctures. The next item on the programme was a magic lantern lecture on Muslim civilisation in West Africa by Professor Abdur Rahim Nayyar. The Slides shown made a profound impression on the audience.

Afterwards a Mushaerah (poetical contest) was held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi. Among those present were Mrs. Sirojini Naidu, Dr. Suhrawardy, Maulavi Nayyar, Hon. Sir Ibrahim Harun Jaafar, Mr. Saiyed Muniruddin Maulavi, Dr. Zakir Husain, Malik Halib Ahmad, Mr. Hidayatullah and others

Before the Mushaera began, Hon. Mr. Dehlavi requested Mrs. Naidu to recite that poem of hers which ended in the Divine attributes as enunciated by Islam. Mrs. Naidu at first refused, but when she was humonorously reminded by Mr. Dehlavi of his position as the Council President whose orders must be obeyed, she consented to recite the poem. It is needless to say that it was listened to with great veneration, and the poem made a deep impression on the audience. At the Mushaira 15 poems in all were read; out of these fifteen, four poems were selected by the President to be of a high order and he accordingly appreciated them by announcing a prize of Rs.10 for each poet. Malik Habib Ahmad then announced a gold medal on behalf of the Diwan Saheb to be given to any poet of the Presidency provided he read his poem at Mushaera of the Conference during the Conference days. This year's gold medal went to Mr. Muhammad Siddiq "Muslim" of Malegaon. The gathering dispersed very late at night.

This item brought the 13th Session of the Muslim Educational Conference to a successful close.

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BOMBAY.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Petrol Co. because he thought it not worthwhile as the income was small.

I take it that at present you are in more or less precarious financial positin?—Not at all.

Cross-examined in regard to the Petrol Supply and Co. witness said the firm got contracts from the Improvement Trust in 1922. He did not know whether they got contracts from other public bodies.

Is it true to say that their business was only confined to the sale of pertol and motor accessories?—Their wholesale stock was only of petrol and motor accessories and as for other supplies they bought retail from the market and sold it to the B. D. D.

WITNESS COMPELLED TO ANSWER.

It was his work to see Hamid at Worli, and other officers at Naigaum and ask them if any supplies were required. He was generally told orally a list of requirements of the B. D. D.

Was it a part of your job to arrange with any officer the commission that was to be paid to them?—No.

Have you personally paid any commission or bribes to any public servant in Bombay?

The Court: You are compelled to answer.

Witness: I have not.

Have you on behalf of the Petrol Co. yourself paid any money to any officer of the B. D. D.?—Yes.

On how many occasions have you done so?—Three or four times.

You don't know whether these monies that you paid to officers on three or four occasions were bribes or illegal gratifications?—It was money due to them according to some arrangements made by my masters with them.

Were you present at any time when any arrangements were made between your masters and any officers of the B. D. D.—No.

Do you suppose your masters would be fools as to tell you of such arrangements?—They did not tell me directly, but I came to know indirectly. I will tell you how.

Mr. Velinker: Don't be impatient, you are interested in the case.

Witness, I am not interested at all in the case. On the contrary I regret I have to give such evidence. (Laughter).

HOW HE KNEW IT?

Explaining how he came to know that there was an arrangement between the Petrol Co. and officers of the B. D. D., witness said every evening Mr. Chunilal who was the partner of the Company used to call upon the cashier to give figures of the amount due to Hamid. The cashier used to write it down confidentially and put it on Mr. Chunilal's table.

By this you concluded that the amount was paid to Hamid as——.

Witness: Well it is understood. (Laughter).

You were satisned that it was not a lawful payment?—Yes.

Did you protest?—Why should I? It was not my money.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

DID NOT SEE HARVEY.

Resuming after lunch, Mr. Chichgar said that Bhagwat used to generally see the S. E. whenever there were large orders to be placed. He came to know this through the office. The S. E. was connected with Hamid's department. He did not know the name of the S. E. at that time, but came to know of it long before the present case. He did not at any time personally see Mr. Harvey.

Is it not true that there was a notice put up at the B. D. D. office stating their requirements at Matunga, Worli, etc.?—No.

Do you know if Chhaganlal sent any quotations to the B. D. D.—No.

'DOUBLE BILLS FOR SINGLE SUPPLY.'

What is exactly the suggestion that you wish to make about those duplicate bills referred to in your examination by Mr. Nariman?—Double bills were prepared for a single supply.

Why do you say that?—Because I noticed once or twice that Gazdar's slip was considered as an order as well as Mr. Hamid's.

So what do you suggest about these bills?—I say that the supply was made once only for two bills. There was only one order for two bills but I cannot say whether double payment was received or not.

Are you aware that on certain occasions when bills were sent Hamid did not pay?—I know that the Head Office of the B. D. D. was dissatisfied with regard to our bills.

MR. NARIMAN OBJECTS.

Mr. Velinker at this stage wanted to produce correspondence over the duplicate bills.

Mr. Nariman objected on the ground that while he wanted to put in the same correspondence when Hamid was being cross-examined, it was not put in. Mr. Hamid was unable to explain why so many bills for identical items were prepared. It was at that time that the papers should have been produced, but Hamid was not in the Court and hence the papers could not be admitted as exhibits.

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Do you still maintain that the bills were paid twice?—I believe so.

Do you know that if the bills were paid they, would have gone to the Audit Office?—I don't know the routine. I was not in the B. D. D. (Laughter).

Shown one more bills No. 3027 in duplicate dated 30-10-22 witness said that it was cancelled and another bill was prepared No. 3059. The bill might or might not have been paid.

Witness agreed that as Hamid and Gazdar both gave orders verbally there was a possibility of their being repeated.

Were you receiving any commission on these orders?—No.

You say you first went to Hamid and then took orders from Gazdar?—Yes.

"GAZDAR OVER-ORDERED STORES."

Do you suggest that whenever Gazdar ordered goods, he did so deliberately?—Yes.

Do you suggest he over-ordered goods deliberately?—Yes.

What do you suggest was the motive of this?—I don't know.

You don't suggest that either Nanchand or Bhagwat had made an arrangement by which goods not supplied were to be billed for and payment made—I can't say.

Have you any ground for such a belief?—Yes.

What are your grounds—The close intimacy between the partners of the Petrol Co. and the officers of the B. D. D.

Continuing witness said there was close intimacy between Hamid and Nanchand. They were on very friendly terms. Very often Nanchand and witness used to go to Mr. Hamid's bungalow and have tea there. Nothing about commissions was discussed in the presence of witness.

Do you suggest that because Nanchand went and had tea at Hamid's, you came to the conclusion that there was some secret arrangement between them—Not only that, the payments and the different articles supplied to him for home use. (Laughter).

Are you aware that Hamid paid for his purchases—Not to my knowledge.

Shown some receipts witness said a few were signed by Nanchand and some more by Kantilal. He could not say whether the payments were made to the Company or not. If they were paid the figure should have been entered in the cash book.

At this stage the case was postponed to the 29th instant.

CONCELLATION OF "SAKS" PASSPORT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

ter. Many members took objection to the fact that Mr. K. M. Munshi who was neither a giant in health nor a gymnast was appointed the Chairman of the Physical Culture Committee. The President interjected and stopped the speakers from making any personal reference.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram observed that the work of the Chairman was merely to preside over the deliberations of the Committee and not to perform any physical feats or do gymnastics

Mr. Nariman's resolution was lost when voted upon.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

Mr. V. M. Jog moved that "this Council disapproves of the resolution issued by the Government on the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee and recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the Bill for the amendment of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code should drafted in consultation with non-official members of the Council before it is submitted to the Government of India for sanction."

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Kale the consideration of the resolution was postponed to the next session.

TEXT BOOKS RESOLUTION TALKED OUT.

Dr. Dixit had only ten minutes at his disposal when he moved his important resolution asking the modification of rules regarding the selection of text books for recognized schools.

Mr. Swaminarayan moved that the consideration of the resolution be adjourned to the next session.

The motion for adjournment was lost in the division. The resolution was talked out.

The Council was then declared to have been prorogued.

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AGENT'S OOZING SYMPATHY.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 18.

Comrade Singaravelu and Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar have issued a statement in regard to the Kharagpur railway retrenchment policy, in reply to the Agent's communique.

They say the whole question in dispute is simple. It is whether the retrenchment embarked upon by the management should stand or should not stand. Pending the result of the Enquiry Committee which the workers demand they refused to work spontaneously without the knowledge or sanction of the Union Executive. Common danger binds them and sustains Comradeship a body and the suffering of their brethren at Kharagpur draws the sympathy of the other workers on the line in the grim struggle which means starvation, if the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway succeeds in imposing his scheme of reducing the hands in the name of retrenchment. In face of these facts, Comrade Singaravelu and Mr. Sirkar affirm, the Agent's insinuations against the Trade Union leaders as fomenting trouble is absurd and foolish. The allegation of the Agent that the agitators advised the workers not to receive their wages is absolutely false. The Leaders, continues the statement, cautioned the men not to forgo service security by accepting a settlement. The Agent's advice to the men was not bona fide. The hollowness of the communique is clearly visible by the Agent's refusal to restore the dismissed men pending the result of the enquiry.

NOVEL RETRENCHMENT METHODS.

The Government communique further hardened the men who believe that the retrenchment policy was unwarranted, unnecessary and cruel. If economy were to be effected, it could have been achieved without the dismissal of low paid workers. The men believe the policy of retrenchment is intended to profit British interests at the expense of the Indian workers. Putting the workers on the scrap heap is a cruel mockery of the much vaunted generous and faid treatment referred to in the communique.

The public, they say, will not see either the justice or the necessity for this economy—which is a slaughter of the innocent workers. It is irrational to complain that the workers preferred to remain idle though the Agent threw the workshop open. He ought to have known that the workers had made up their mind not to work, till the question of retrenchment was settled once for all. It was ridiculous to open the workshops and charge them further with idleness.

INVOKING COMMUNALISM.

The Agent's new manoeuvre, the statement proceeds in caling communal leaders to discuss the situation, is highly reprehensible. By this act, he is involving the Government into unnecessary suspicion of inviting communal trouble and hatred in labour disputes. To Invoke hatred and seek shelter under communalism. Instead of facing the situation is, says the statement, mean and vicious. The Agent's last communique is nothing but tissues of absurdities and fancies. He reiterates the same fallacies which he had put forward in his former communiques. He conjures up absolutely vague, confused and groundless fears of a disturbance. In the face of his admission that the men are quite calm and peaceful in carrying out their passive desistance, his fears of an alleged disturbance is childish. Not a single untoward incident has occurred since the workers have been forced to remain idle. They while away, he admits, their time by playing music. The 12,000 men are admirably disciplined in non-violence in spite of acts of provocation indulged throughout by agents provocateurs and spies set up the administration. People have been set to work communal differences and ill feeling among the workers.

'We want to know," the statement continues on, "the 'locus standi' of these leaders and representatives of labour put forward by the Agent. We want to know how they come to represent the 12,000 workmen from the Union. Our information is that the Agent pursuaded half a dozen men to bring a few blacklegs back to work to spite their brethren. The attempt to blackguard the workers ended in a debacle and the conference fiasco has now become public property."

Comrade Singaravelu and Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar say: "We emphatically deny that retrenchment is necessitated by severe economic necessity. What about the surplus engines and lrolling stock worth crores that has been lying idle at the workshops?

STARVATION OUT OF GENEROSITY.

The terms offered by the Agent to the workmen are from satisfactory. The fatherly solicitude shown by the Agent for the workmen i. ridiculous. If he meant well by them, he can by one stroke of the pen reinstate the dismissed employees and thereby bring better relations to rule between the employers and the employees. How can love and affection arise when you make service so insecure. The generous treatment pleaded by the Government and the Agent is a travesty for truth. Under the settlement each man gets about Rs. 250 or Rs. 1,000 in all. Can the Agent say that a man can live on this income for the rest of his life, when he gave the best of his life for the services of the Company. Where could these 12,000 skilled workmen find the work which will keep the wolf from the door? And if the retrenchment policy is taken up by the other railways in the country, as it is suspected will happen, the number of the unemployed will increase, and does the Agent think that they all will be able to find work for all of them? We have heard murder out of love but here we have starvation out of generosity.

Forgetful of the duties he has towards his workmen, the Agent in his blissful ignorance has tried to drown his head into the sand like the ostrich and preach platitudes instead of honestly facing the changing order of things in the world of today. This is an unhappy state of things for which no friend of labour can be held responsible by any sane individual. To maintain dismissal as a settled fact would be fatal for any settlement of the present impasse and the Agent's refusal to re-open it, when the President of the Union asked for it is an irresponsible and criminal act. We on behalf of the workmen declare that the door is open for a settlement,—an honourable settlement. The present unfortunate impasse can be settled in the twinkling of an eye, if only the authorities can will it. We sincerely hope that better counsels will yet prevail."—Free Press.

MR. PRADHAN'S NEW PARTY

ITS AIMS

The following are the aims of the new Party started by Mr. R. G. Pradhan:—

The need of a truly National Party transcending all the differences of community and creed, and working on sonud principles of national progress is very badly felt. The recent experiences in the Council accentuate this need.

This party will be called The Bombay Legislative Council Popular Party.

Its aim will be to promote the progress of the people in this Presidency in every national sphere, political, social, economic, agricultural, educational and so forth. It will be one of its special objects to promote unity among all communities and castes.

It will function as the Opposition in the Council, judging every measure on its merits and supporting or opposing them acordingly.

It will advocate and promote the legitimate interests of the backward and the depressed classes, and of every minority in the Council.

It will explore every avenue of the solution of the Hindu-Moslem problem on an agreed basis.

It believes in Hindu-Moslem Unity and the unity of all Hindu castes as absolutely essential to India's progress and further believes that such unity cannot be achieved by methods of retaliation but by a common agreement.

It will promote the cause of Labour and do all that may be necessary to safegaurd its interests and advance its welfare.

BETTING FOR ALL

Inconnection with the recent articles i the "Chronicle" regarding the evil of gambling on the Race Courses in India, it is interesting to read the following protest about a new form of gambling in England. The "Manchester Guardian" says.

The spectacle of greyhounds racing is beautiful and the chasing of an electric hare is a great improvement on the destruction of a live one, and yet the Salford had teachers and the Salford Education Committee are appealing in strong terms to the Salford Council to oppose the establishment of a racing track within the city. The reason is that the promoters of this form of racing have discovered the greatest engine for making gambling easy that has ever been known. It is a considerable achievement. The Legislature, which presumably represents public opinion, has gone to a good deal of pains at one time or another to make gambling difficult; public lotteries, sweeptakes, and betting exept in a recognised "place"—all are illegal. Betting on horse-racing is a sufficient social evil, but even that has been hedged about with restrictions; it is the achievement of the greyhound-racers that they have made betting safe—and easy—for democracy and have at the same time discovered a means of great profit for themselves and the bookmakers. Presumably Parliament, which in the past has had views on the subject of betting, will take notice o a movement which in every considerable centre of population throughout the country is setting up a gigantic betting machine for the demoralisation of both sexes, and of old and young alike.

U. P YOUTH LODGE CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

The Allahabad Youth Lodge is organising the United Provinces Youth Conference at Allahabad on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instants.

Arrangements have been made to lodge the delegates in the extensive premises of the Krishnashram of the local Theosophical Society. Mr. Ptawardhan of Benares has been elected camp leader.—Free Press.

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Arthur Horner, (S.W.M.F.)

JUNE The Miners' Struggle Continues
Herbert Smith, (President M.F.G.B.)

JULY The Great Mining Crisis
A. J. Cook (Secretary M.F.G.B,

The Miners' Struggle in Midsummer 1926
R. Page Arnot

AUGUST Where the Miners let down?—J.R. Campbell.

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Will Lawther.

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FAZAL RAHIMTOOLA ON EDUCATION

RESPONSIBILITIES OF TEACHERS' PROFESSION

SPEECH AT MUSLIM TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

Mr. Fazalbhoy Ibrahim Rahimtoola, speaking as President of the Muslim Teachers' Conference at Poona, made a thoughtful speech, from which the following are extracts:—

It is by now a recognized fact that Muslims are backward in education and I am sorry to say that though scholarships are being liberally given to students by the various Trusts such as the Trustees of late Mr. Dawood Fazalbhoy, the fund of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Mahomed Yusuf and others, no serious efforts have been directed by responsible persons to study the question of the teachers, their status, their position and their qualifications and I think the time has now arrived when, if you want to produce good citizens, the first and the primary duty of all those responsible for the education of children, is to direct their attention towards securing the best teachers for the children.

TEACHERS' PROFESSION.

Amongst all the professions I consider the profession of the teachers to be a noble one but at the same time it confers upon a man very onerous and responsible duties especially when a person has to train and educate the little ones who have just come out of their homes and on whom the first impressions are of a lasting nature. I think the task of a teacher entrusted with these pupils is one of considerable difficulty and requires to be handled with the greatest care and in a statesmanlike way. Whatever is told to them, whatever they see round them, whatever they hear, they retain throughout their life and these impressions either make or mar a pupil. Therefore you will realise how important your mission as teachers is and how careful you must be in your behaviour towards the pupils and how guarded your language and your attitude must be towards them and towards those who come in contact with you during the school hours. It is perfectly true that you have got legitimate grievances, it is perfectly true that you may not have received the treatment which you think you deserve but when you are in a class I would appeal to you in the name of the country that at that particular moment you must think of nothing but how to produce the best citizens, how to inculcate education in the minds of these little ones so that you may be proud one day to number these pupils among those whom you had the privilege and the honour to teach.

WHAT IS EDUCATION.

What kind of education must the boy receive in order to cultivate in him all the qualities that are necessary to make him a good citizen? The second point which I would like to mention before you is how best to impart education and what should be the curriculum of study. Education is defined as one of the oldest institutions. Education responds to human needs. The ideal system of education has always been that which in the higher degree prepares one for the duties of life. This means in a general sense the development of the qualities of the human being, the physical, the intellectual and the moral. To-day we find there are four divisions of education—physical, vocational, social and cultural. The physical education includes all forms of training and instruction, the controlling purpose of which is to conserve and promote useful development of the body and its capacity. Social education may include all forms of training and instruction, civic education ethical training and much of religious instruction. Cultural education includes all forms of education that is training and instruction designed to develop valuable cultural interests in such fields as art, literature, science, and history. Social education and cultural education are often considered jointly as "General Education", or "Liberal Education." Vocational Education includes all forms of specialised education.

You are called upon to teach Urdu to the Muslim boys. Particularly in order to make the course effective you should endeavour your best to develop the following:—

1. Ability to express easily and freely oral and written Urdu, (2) a knowledge of the structure and form of the language, (3) a real desire to read, (4) an appreciation of good literature, (5) a knowledge of the best authors. .....

NEED OF UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

I have noticed during my public life in Bombay that our politicians and others are so absorbed in matters of politics that very little attention is being directed towards education. I therefore take this opportunity of informing all concerned and all responsible for the welfare of this country that unless you get proper people to teach your children they will fail to achieve success. All efforts should be directed towards this important subject and see that every man, woman and child in this country knows to read and write. The teachers in this country are not treated in a manner in which they ought to be. I have noticed several cases in which the teacher is treated even worse than a menial. I therefore request you to see that your position in public life gets recognition and that you people on whom the greatest possible responsibility rests for the imparting of education are just and fairly treated.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

its development. Mr. Robertson concluded his report in 1872 on the possibility of developing Chittagong as a port in the following words:—

"On the whole, I consider Chittagong to be one of the best ports in India and capable of doing a great trade. It has good water at the entrance, unusually good for an Indian river, and the navigation is free from the dangers of the Hooghly. If put in communication with the neighbouring districts by canals or otherwise Chittagong would form the natural and safest outlet for a large portion of Eastern Bengal."

Again, Si Fancis Spring referring to the physical suitability of Chittagong stated "Chittagong contains all the elements of a very excellent port with a river potentially quite as good as the Clyde, the Thames or the Mersey, with only a short reach between sea and port."

THE GREAT PORT.

Chittagong is one of the oldest ports in India and possesses an excellent geographical situation with a vast hinterland, densely populated in some tracts, that would justify its claims to flourish as one of the most prosperous ports of India. In the 12th century it was a prosperous port under the Mahomedans. In the 16th century under the Portuguese, it was known by the name of Porto Grande or the Great Port. Its progress, however during the recent times, has been impeded owing to the want of adequate financial assistance necessary for its development. It was not until 1895 that Chittagong was connected by rail with the interior when the first 130 miles of the Assam-Bengal Railway was opened for traffic. However, previously in 1887 the Port Trust for the port of Chittagong was established. In about 1892 the Government of India appointed a Special Committee consisting of Mr. O Conner, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, and Mr. Apjohn, Chief Engineer, also of the Calcutta Port Trust, to report on the questions connected with the proposed development of the Chittagong port. Their unsympathetic report published in 1893 dealt a rude shock to the aspirations of Chittagong to develop into one of the first ports of India. Sir Francis Spring condemned this report as being "unfavourable and short-sighted if not prejudiced." The first railway jetty constructed in 1900 exhausted the resources of the Port Commissioners. The want of necessary finance has all along continued to be the one serious obstacle in the way of the development of Chittagong.

At the long last and very recently a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India through the local Government for the purchase of a powerful dredger and the construction of a slipway for the development of the port and the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs was paid as recently as the 1st of March 1926. The Government of India have very recently declared Chittagong a Major Port on the average figure of the maritime trade of that port reaching Rs. 15 crores over a period of three years.

The above facts will serve to illustrate the fact that it is not physical condition that has retarded the development of more ports on the coast of India, but the lack of a definite policy on the part of the authorities in the face of divergent interests. It may be pointed out here that the last scheme prepared by Sir John Wolfe Barry and Partners in 1914, was undertaken at the instance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway who had come to realise the importance of the port from their point of view as a rival port to Bombay and Calcutta for the export of agricultural and mineral resources of the Central Provinces. With such procastinating policy Indian trade and commerce have to suffer in consequence. With cost of labour and material greatly enhanced in price the higher capital outlay incurred in the construction now undertaken will have to be compensated by a higher return to be realised by proportionately higher and more burdensome charges leviable on vessels and traffic using the ports. If these ports had been developed about 25 years ago they would have not merely proved helpful to the industries and commerce of this country but they would have further afforded great relief to the other ports during the war and even the strain on the capacities of the railways during and after the Great War would have been considerably less.

It is significant that although both Vizagapatam and Cochin offered such excellent natural advantages, the authorities neglected them in preference to Madras which offered no such physical advantages and even after all the moneys that have been expended on the construction of the Madras Harbour, it does not afford adequate protection to shipping during rough weather. When natural harbours were available to be developed as ports, the policy of the authorities in constructing at great cost an artificial harbour in preference, cannot be understood or defended. Thus it cannot be urged that all that could be done for an economic development of suitable ports on the coast of India has been done.

EXAMPLES OF CHILE.

Recent schemes undertaken for the improvement of ports in Chile over a straight and unbroken coast line similar to India extending over 2,500 miles also lacking in natural harbours may be noted here. Even under such circumstances, in the absence of natural advantages, Chile has twenty-six sea ports, which the authorities are now improving suitably for the export of Nitrates, Copper, Coal, Wheat, Timber, Cattle and agricultural produce.

But with regard to the coasting trade which does not require such elaborate and costly facilities as the foreign trade, the provision of suitable jetties and wharfs sufficiently deep to allow shallow draft coasting vessels to work at, is not such a gigantic problem beset with physical difficulties, that the authorities in this country could not tackle. The provision of such comparatively inexpensive facilities would have proved worth the capital expended thereon by keeping down the cost of transport on domestic traffic in this country, which, in the absence of such facilities, has either to bear the cost of expensive rail transport or the slightly cheaper cost by irregular water transport, which latter as will be seen hereafter, is being maintained under the existing conditions at a much higher level owing to the absence of all facilities at the minor ports and the lack of adequate facilities at the major ports coupled with the system of changing rates on the basis of foreign traffic.

(To Be Continued).

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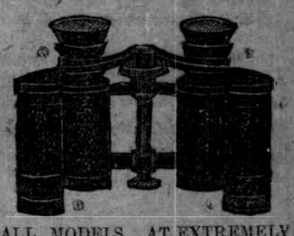

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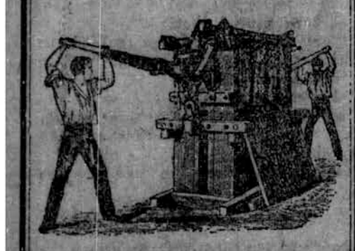

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A REVIEW OF THE POONA RACING SEASON

SUCCESSFUL OWNERS TRAINERS AND JOCKEYS

PROMINENT HORSES AND BIG WINNERS

The Poona season has concluded and for those who have not found the settling easy it cannot be a happy memory. Few people have found the racing profitable during the eight weeks' campaign. It is the story of Bombay, 1927 written over again; race-goers have been at a disadvantage in the unequal struggle and a terse review of the season would be "Racing as uncertain as the weather. Favourites in the back ground."

The first half of the season was favoured by good weather but the September meetings were largely marred by rain and at a time when the most attractive racing is expected.

Outstanding have been the numerous reversal of form demonstrations which have characterised nearly every meeting. It is not pleasant to dwell on these unhappy episodes, but the fact remains that have made the season one of the most disastrous on record.

I think it is no secret that the club has suffered heavily and that the season has seen a big slump in their takings. Poona has lost what little popularity it enjoyed as a race-centre and the enthusiastic Bombay crowds that made the week-end trip have preferred to stay at home rather than tempt an uncertain fortune.

Most sportsmen I have met are emphatic in their belief that we may see the death of racing in our time if steps are not taken to root out this undesirable phase that has characterised the sport in recent years. Meanwhile, what are the Stewards doing? Do they realise that the future of racing rests with them. Hitherto they have been secure in their belief that all's well with the game here. But they must assess the intelligence of the average racing man at a low limit indeed if they think he has not begun to see things for himself.

Rules of racing have been transgressed with impunity and where action has been taken, punishment has been light or wholly inadequate. Big stables which have been favoured more than others have never been called upon to explain the in and out running of their horses, and the feeling has got around that those in high places can do what they like.

It is interesting to note how owners and others intimately connected with racing have fared during the season. Mr. Eve is again leading owner with Rs. 1,23,325 and Mr. Wadia runs him a good second with Rs. 1,04,500. The former returned from England in mid August and then went on to Simla for the Assembly sessions. His luck has not been of the best and stable expenses must far outweigh his takings for the campaign. With a comparatively smaller string Mr. Wadia has done much better and racing has certainly paid him. No stable won more races than that of H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, but except for the Governor's Cup, these were of small value and it is not surprising that only Rs. 77,875 stand in the name of His Highness Mr. R. H. Gahagan to whom the horses of Mr. Thaddeus were leased, has had a profitable season and Mr. M. C. Patel has bagged a fair proportion of the stakes. It has not been a good season for H. H. Aga Khan whose colours were only three to the fore. Mr. Galstaun and Mr. Ghazala are two owners who did well with a small string. Few successes were recorded in the colours of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Rajpipla and Mysore and for them racing has not been a paying proposition.

SUCCESSFUL TRAINERS.

The master of the biggest racing establishment, Shripati has been able to turn out fifteen winners. Most of these have been Arabs but easily the most important winner for the stable was Arabian Star in the race for the Governor's Cup. H. H. the Maharaja has a proud record for this race which has been won by his horses three years in succession. Shripati has had the luck which comes the way of few trainers and is fast acquiring the experience which is the necessary attribute of the successful trainer Major Molony is far ahead of his fellows in the amount of Stakes won. His 12 winners which included Coed Canlas—first home in the Atlantic Stakes, have credited him with Rs. 96,090 in stakes, and this is easily one of the best seasons he has had in recent years. Mohamed Ali saddled 11 winners which brought Rs. 42,000. Hewitt and Jennings won Rs. 55,000 and Rs. 51,000 respectively with the 10 winners hailing from their establishments. The latter has not had the best of the luck, but should do better in Bombay. Rashid Swedani can be said to have quite well with a small lot of horses. He appears to be pretty useful with his Arabs. Byramji, Godfrey and Hoyt have been "up against it" and cannot have found the game paying at all.

LEADING JOCKEYS.

Morris has the proud distinction of being the most successful jockey of the season. This has been the reward of hard work for he has had a strenuous time in the saddle Morris rides a remarkably strong finish and is certainly one of the most reliable horseman on this side. Barnett failed to hold the lead he secured in Bombay, but he rode several brilliant finishes and added to his fine reputation as a first rate jockey. Highweights who did well were Howell and Herbert. Not attached to any particular stable the former had plenty of opportunities and was astride 13 winners. Burn and Walker were often first past the judge, though both have done better in past seasons. That brilliant horseman Brace had a lean season and Townsend was always out of tough with Fortune. The Sydney jockey has not been well at all and the stable for which he rides has found few winners indeed.

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES.

The winner of the Atlantic Stakes, Coed Canlas has earned the biggest stakes and has contributed largely to the useful amount which stands in the name of Major Molony. The son of Earle Moss found his best form at Poona, but he is not a very generous sort and one that obviously requires very strong handling. Moss did not win and races. This stout hearted galloper had poor sort of luck and could never act in the mud. However, his reputation has not suffered in the least and provided his leg stands, we should see him to the fore again in Bombay. Mr. Galstaun's useful sprinter Golden Quest did very well and captured Rs. 26,250 in stakes. Daria II and Astre d'Or did good service for Mr. Galstaun. The former failed to get his head in front but was placed in several important events. Astre d'Or a handsome chestnut of fine scope won two races and is certainly going to play a big part in Bombay.

Mr. C. N. Wadia possesses a fine lot of horses and those which impressed us were Bayonne, Cul-de-Sac and Coq A L'ane. A speedy lot of youngsters are housed in the Kolhapur establishment and horses like Sinhagad, Shri Narayan Star of India and Tulshi Vrindhavan should find winning opportunities next winter.

In Fordney, Mr. Eve possesses a useful sort who is bound to do well in the country with further racing. There are a fine lot of thoroughbreds being imported and the class of horse racing here can compare favourably with any other race-centre in the world. Mansoor Beg proved to be the best Arab of the season and won his races in attractive style. Rubdan was raced strenuously but did very well. Arabian Star carried off the Governor's Cup and Anwar's Turf Club victory was perhaps the most sensational of the season. Rarity Ghazuwan, Zeebar and Bucknell caught the judge's eye on several occasions.

Country-bred racing was more level than it has been for years. Major Vanrenen's Winfree and Prince Michael put up some impressive performances the former winning the All-India Produce Stakes. Messrs. Heath and Bird have again picked up good horses in Our Laddie, Naughty Girl and Sans Pariel. Entries for C. B. races were good and there seemed to be some dissatisfaction among owners that the Club had cut down Stakes and discontinued the donation of the Cup for the C. B. Derby now designated—the All-India Produce Stakes.

INDIA'S DEFENCE

DR. MOONJE'S LECTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct 13.

B. S. Moonje, in his inaugural address to the students of the Government High School, Sitabaldi said that he made no difference between Hindus and Moslems, because he firmly believed that the Moslems o India were of the same flesh and blood and were not like the Pathans or Arabs. He desired that every moslem should understand this point.

Speaking on the Skeen Committee's report, the lecture desired that every head of an educational institution should try to minimise the defects that the committee noticed amongst the Indian students. He advised the students to inculcate strength and courage so that nobody could dominate over them by reason of mere force.

Dealing on the grave situation that had been created in the Frontier owing to the 'Rangila Rasul' agitation, the Doctor advised every Hindu to be prepared for the defence of India if any occasion arose, in future.

The lecturer advised the students not to think of becoming pleader or doctors but to become the valient soldiers of the nation to defend it if occasion arose. "A man who is not prepared for self-defence" said the lecturer "he is worst than a criminal and not fit to live in this world." The Hindu nature was in melting pot and unless the Hindus wanted to keep it fresh and alive they must be prepared for self defence.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXX.

"What--who is it?"! he cried desperately, and then, "Oh! Bryan! My Bryan!"

Sinking to her knees, Flame gathered the dear head against her breast. The doctor had withdrawn without the closed door. They were alone--together for the brief last time.

Bryan looked up with a glint of his old, indomitable humour.

"Don't cry, Flame"! he said softly. "I would rather have it this way, though I wanted to stay with you. I promised to come back, didn't I?"

"Why did you—come—like this?" whispered Flame, her heart quaking with the tears she would not suffer to flow.

"What does it mean?"

"I had to come!" sad Bryan half defiantly. "I saw that lying notice in the paper—you know, my engagement to Barbara put in the paper by a nosiy fellow of a reporter we had on the boat---I'm certain. It 'was' a lie--you know that, don't you?" he said vehemently.

"Was it, my dear?" Flame's voice was soft as a mother dove speaking to her young. "Never mind! Do not exhaust yourself. I ought to have known better than to let it deceive me, even for a second. But now---oh, Bryan, my own boy!" Tears gushed from her eyes, and streamed unheeded down her face.

"Lift me up, Flame! No, don't call anyone. Yes, a sip of brandy so! Time is growing short, Flame, and I want to tell you---yes! I read that.....thing.....and I saw that there was a conspiracy to separate us.....you and I."

His breath came in short gasps now.

"So I determined to come. I knew my letters would not be allowed to reach you. I got a berth in a liner at Marseilles. I had been very ill, you know, but I got better every day out at sea. At Suez I went oshore, and I bought a native costume, and, wearing it, I came to Rajmere; found you were at Vindhya; followed....but the sentries wouldn't let me pass. So at last I thought I would stay under the tree---"

"If only I had guessed!" cried Flame passionately. "But, my dear, my dear, you ought not to have taken the risk. It was frightful—awful!"

"I'm not sorry!" said Bryan softly. "I wanted you to know that I am faithful. There is a faithfulness of the spirit—you know, Flame darling."

She clung to him forlornly, tired, hopeless, aware only of his broken body, and in her heart an overwhelming tenderness for his pain-racked form. How it had happened she only dimly knew--all that mattered was that Bryan was here--Bryan, in her arms at last. The world grew dim, faded out of sight, while they both clung together.

"I know! We have that between us, and will have for ever!"

"It was the only thing possible to us, set apart, as we were, from the beginning," he said. "And I wanted you to know that this mystic bond this bond of the spirit, the only bond between us now, is as strong---yes, stronger far than those other bonds of the flesh, which may so easily be broken."

Every fibre in her being responded to his words, for, if here is one thing in which the Hindu plades absolute belief it is in the things of the spirit. They are the mystics of the world. But Bryon, with his hard young materialism---

Flame sobbed as she held him to her.

"And when you marry Ajit--yes, do not start; God's purposes become clear to us in the moment of death, and I know you will marry Ajit---when that day comes, Flame, I want you to know that I wish it. After all, if he has your dear body, I shall have what is far more precious---your spirit. That, I know, will be always mine."

His eyes were glazing fast--those merry dark eyes which had looked so often so lovingly into hers. She moistened his parched lips with brandy again.

"I'm glad..... to know....." he said, in a broken whisper, "that I shall lie at last in Rajistan—the third Carr to serve it. And do not think of me as being far away. I shall be near you all the time; only in the next room. In another room of God's House, as it were. Kiss me, Flame!"

Their lips clung together, and in that contact his soul took its last flight. His lifeless head fell back against her breast, and Flame knew that Bryan, her perfect knight, her true lover, would speak to her no more.

* * * * *

In an open space near the great tributary of the Sacred River they laid him to the earth, was a square yard of a stone slab; in the centre of its surface o rude carving of ten small toes, the emblem of suttee--a memorial that on that spot a Hindu wife had once passed, with the dead body of her husband, through the fire, into the Paradise she was told she could not win any other way. To Flame it seemed a fitting symbol to remain near her beloved.

They built a high stone wall about the two so utterly different monuments--covered its top with broken glass against the inroads of jackals and hyenas, and left them to their eternal rest.

* * * * *

The years passed, in which Flame devoted herself to the treading of the steep and stony path to which destiny and her own character had bound her. Though she and Bryan might never come together, though their love must remain for ever unconsummated, she knew herself, in her loneliness, utterly his. And, faithful to that mystic bond of which he had spoken the threefold bond of spirit, soul, and body, she kept her love pure and untouched.

CHAPTER XXXI.

As the months rolled themselves into years, Time that wonderful healer, laid its kindly fingers on the wounded heart of the little Maharajah. Curiously, Bryan appeared to her highly spiritualized senses to be actually nearer now that he had vanished in the flesh.

The agony of loss, of hourly and daily missing of him, the beloved, was far easier to bear than that other anguish she had known for a little while---of feeling herself cast aside in favour of another which had turned everything for her into gall and wormwood. He had loved her, and only her, to the last, and at the end had given his life for hers.

In the old days she had longed to batter down his defences, in spite of himself, and make him care.

It had seemed impossible. hopless, then, that the cautious, ambitious Bryan whose head would always rule his heart, whose career meant more to him than any love of women, should ever come to care for her as she cared for him. In her ingrained humility it had seemed beyond the dreams of possibility.

Yet the miracle had happened, the wonderful thing had come to pass, and Flame, true Hindu was enough of a mystic to find it easy to be happy in this entirely spiritual sense.

"I shall only be in the next room," he had said. "It's all God's House; you in one room and I in another."

Thus it was she thought of him, in an ever-increasing sense of oneness between his spirit and hers. Their love had become a far higher, more noble thing than a mere sex-instinct.

In her heart was a white altar-flame, which only burned for Bryan and this pure flame nothing outside could touch or defile.

If, in those first days after Bryan's passing, the Death Angel had come, and beckoned her to follow, she would have gone gladly, but Death does not come because Life has grown hard and difficult, and the years are here when there is no pleasure in them.

So gradually she built up for herself an idealistic edifice of secret joy in her midst of her hard and strenuous life, to which she retired when the stress of affairs became too much for her endurance, and where she ever found renewed strength.

Ajit was ever at hand to render what service was in his power, claiming nothing but the right to serve, and as the greatest Sirkar of her state, to be near the person of his prince.

Never once had he caused her embarrassment by a word or glance, or hinted ever so remotely at that hidden, inner knowledge he had gained on the night at Sachana, but he surrounded the Maharajah with every aid that care and affection and devotion could devise. The haggard eyes, the lips so firmly closed on their own agony, hid nothing from him. The lines of suffering and repression about the prince's set mouth, the look of unappeased, hungry longing in his eyes, Ajit noted, and realized all with infinite sympathy and enderness.

So Flame set herself to the hardest task of all the task of forgeting. By work, by service, she tried to find surcease of pain.

Yet always, below the ebb and flow of her daily life, she was aware of a dull, low pain of half-drugged consciousness, of depths, fathomless depths of sheer negation. Though trying never to look back, sometimes she remembered, with a pang of surprise, that there had been once—oh, so long ago!---another kind of world--a young magical place, where she had been young and joyous too, before life had taken on its present serious phase. She had been happy once.

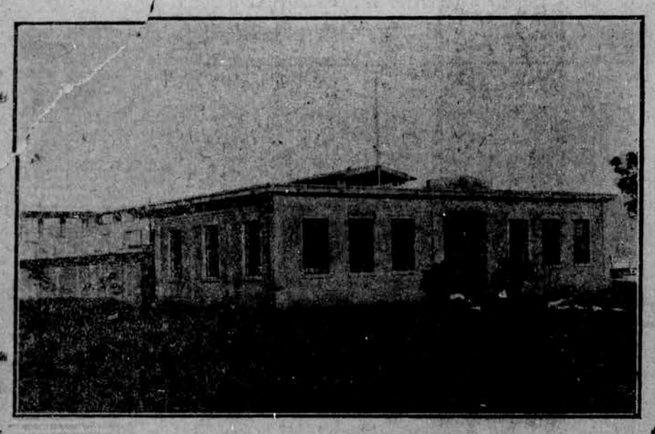
Another year had passed--the third since Bryan's death---twelve months of hard and strenuous effort, ending in achievement as cause ends in effect, in building of roads bunds, bridges; of abuses put down with a firm hand; of sure justice and swift retribution.

Certain reforms dear to her heart, gradually became accomplished facts. A system of land ownership was instituted in which all could participate, and which had done much to set the cultivators on a prosperous basis. Enormous granaries were erected, in which, each year, a certain proportion of grain was stored for seed, so that there was no longer any fear that during a bad monsoon all would be lost with the first sowing.

This year again the monsoon had been good, and Rajistan thrilled, in its broad acres, with green growths of sprouting crops, with rush of water, with the wonderful vision of lake, tank and river full to overflowing with that most wonderful, beneficent element of all---water. Only a dweller in the East can fully realize what all this means.

Never since that never-to-be-forgotten night at Sachana had Ajit shown, by word or glance, that he remembered the secret he had then so ruthlessly dragged to light. Ruthless he had been in seeking the solution of his doubts; but never since.

He had said, as he cast the girl from him: "It is finished. From now on it is ended. There was a doubt, a suspicion, in my mind, which I took means to clear up. I may or may not have been justified in my course. But what I have done, I have done. The secret which I have learned (by these ignoble means, if you like) shall be sacred, inviolate, in my heart for ever. And, so far as I am concerned Flame is dead. To me she is indeed no more."



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THE INTREPID IRISHMAN.

HIS DARING ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

A THRILLING EVENT FROM DE VALERA'S LIFE.

INCIDENTS FROM IRISH REVOLT.

THE LIFE OF DE VALERA, IRISH SINN FEIN LEADER, READS LIKE A NOVEL. HIS ESCAPE FROM LINCOLN PRISON IN 1919 WHERE HE HAD BEEN INTERNED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CAUSED A WIDE-SPREAD SENSATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Lincoln Prison was peculiar in having, besides the main entrance, a door in the wall surrounding one of the exercise grounds which apparently gave access to the outside world. If a key for this door could be secured an escape was perhaps possible.

Eamonn De Valera, who was interned in Lincoln Prison, succeeded in making an impression with wax of the key of this door which he had found lying about. The next problem was how to send out a facsimile of this impression to friends outside.

The approach of Christmas (1918) suggested an ingenious idea to the prisoners. Sean Milroy, who was also in Lonconln, drew on a postcard a humorous double picture of "Christmas 1917 and Christmas 1918." Under the former head was shown one of the prisoners in a state of intoxication endeavouring vainly to insert his latch-key in the hall door of his house, with the subscription: "I can't get in!"

In the companion picture the same prisoner was shown in a prison cell, holding a giant key in his hands, with the legend beneath: "I can't get out!" This picture was smuggled out to a friend in Sheffield with an accompanying letter. The point was that the key was a facsimile of the impression taken by De Valera.

The Sheffield friend, being nervous, sent on the picture to Dublin, but destroyed the accompanying letter. The picture was regarded as only a joke, and further measures were required before its significance was understood. Collins then at once got busy on the matter. A key was made, from the directions given, by Gerald Boland, Harry's brother, and was baked in a cake by Mrs. MacGarry, and Collins 'superintended the icing of the cake."

The cake was sent into Lincoln Prison as a "gift" to the prisoners, but the key proved too small. From further directions an Irishman in Manchester got a fresh key made by a man whom he knew who was in the employ of a Manchester firm of locksmiths. The key and a file were also baked into a cake in Manchester, and the cake was brought to Lincoln by an Irish girl resident in Manchester.

Those few outside the prison who were in the seret waited with tense anxiety for the result. At length word was received that the second key was a failure. Fresh directions were given and steps were taken to fabricate a fresh key. Before this work could be completed a further message was received asking them not to finish the key but to send it in the rough. This was accordingly done.

One of the prisoners, Alderman De Longhery (now a member of the Senate) had some acquaintance with the locksmith's art and had contrived to dissect the lock of a prison lavatory. He discovered that there was a quadruple lock and that the key De Valera had found was not a master key. With the materials smuggled in (also baked in a cake) he contrived to fabricate a master key which seemed likely to serve the purpose.

The situation was complicated at this moment by the escape from Usk Prison (on January 22, 1919) of four Irish prisoners. These prisoners succeeded in escaping without any assistance from outside. They fabricated a rope ladder from towels and firewood, attached iron hooks to it, and succeeded, by pushing it up with a pole, in attaching it to the top of the wall surrounding the prison.

By this means they scaled the wall and walked to Newport, a distance of fourteen miles. The internees were not permitted to have any money, but the four escaped men had contrived to get some through the blundering of an official and were able to pay their fare to Liverpool, where they were among friends.

Collins learned of the escape from Usk with consternation. He feared that the result would be to put the prison authorities on the alert and render the escape from Lincoln impracticable; but this fear proved groundless.

The escape was finally fixed for February 3, and it was arranged that Sean MacGarry and Sean Milroy were to accompany De Valera.

Collins and Boland duly arrived in Lincoln on the required date. After dark Collins and Boland, accompanied by Frank Kelly, proceeded to the fields in the rear of the prison. To get in off the main road they had to cut their way through some barbed-wire entanglements, and this they did without difficulty but Kelly got lost in the dark fields, the others lay down in a field within sight of the prison window. It was arranged that at the appointed hour they would signal to the prisoners that they were ready, by flashing a lamp, and that the prisoners should reply by lighting matches at a window.

At the appointed time the signal was given and replied to, and Collins and Boland rose and proceeded to the door. When they reached it they found that outside the door there was a second iron gate. Collins had brought a duplicate key with him, and this he inserted in the gate. It fitted in easily enough, but when he attempted to turn it it broke off in the lock. At the same moment the door at the other side of the gate swung open and they could see De Valera, MacGarry, and Milroy on the other side; but all egress was barred to them by the gate with the broken key in the lock.

Collins said, in a heart-broken tone, "I've broken a key in the lock, Dev." De Valera uttered an ejaculation and tried to thrust his own key into the lock from the other side. By an extraordinary piece of luck he succeeded in pushing out the broken key with his own and opening the gate.

They made their way across the fields, passing some soldiers off duty, whom Boland greeted with "Cheerio, mates!" and walked to Lincoln.

INGENIOUS CODE.

From the day of my arrival in Manchester Prison, early in August, 1919, I began to consider the possibility of all the Irish prisoners effecting an escape, writes General Beaslai in the "Manchester Guardian."

One of the two yards in which we took our exercise was surrounded by prison buildings. The other had on one side a very high wall, garnished with formidable iron spikes about three feet long; but I noticed that a portion of the wall, barely visible from where we took our exercises, was free from spikes. This portion of the wall, we subsequently ascertained, was in front of the female prison hospital, where an escape was not anticipated, but there was nothing but a six-foot railing between us and it. The quetion was: What was on the other side of the wall? Was it accessible from the street?

An opportunity of solving this problem speedily presented itself. In the middle of August, Fionan Lynch, having completed his sentence, was released. A couple of days after his release he wrote to us discussing his future prospects in the teaching profession. He said he had "studied the syllabus," and he was satisfied "the examination could be passed quite easily". ("Examination" was the arranged code for "escape". In the code Collins was "Angela," and O'Donoghue "Maud.")

Collins placed the matter before General Headquarters, and it was decided to send Rory O'Connor to Manchester to examine the plans of the projected escape. Stack (in prison) then received a letter from his little cousin "Maud," dated from a convent school in Lancashire, in which she informed him; "We are all busy preparing for the examination. Professor Fory has arrived. He is a very nice man."

What could be more natural and innocent.

A TRAGIC MOMENT.

After much pondering and much debating our plans took definite shape, and two prisoners, Mulcahy Lyons and Seumas Duggan, whose sentences expired at this time, were able to bring out elaborate verbal instructions to our friends outside.

During the daytime we took our exercise in charge of two warders and had our meals in separate cells, but we were allowed to have our evening meal together and then go out for a half-hour's additional exercise at five o'clock into the yard of the spiked wall. At this time all the other prisoners had been locked up for the night; most of the warders were gone; and only one warder was left in charge of us.

A number of bedsheets and blankets had been torn into strips for the purpose of tieing up the warder. These were concealed under the mattresses of the plank beds, but we were living in daily fear of their discovery. At length word came in that the escape was to take place on Saturday, October 25.

All worked out according to plan up to a certain point. The warder in charge of us that evening, we were glad to see, was a stranger to us. It would have been unpleasant to have to handle roughly one of those warders with whom we had developed friendly relations. He was overpowered without trouble, secured with handcuffs (which had been obtained from an Irishman belonging to Manchester police, and smuggled in to us in butter), gagged and thrust into a cell, the door of which, like all English prison cells, locked automatically on closing.

While Connolly, Doran, and MacCarthy were securing him, the other three of us ran out to perform our allotted tasks, and we met almost simultaneously outside the female hospital at the point where the wall was unspiked. We waited with bated breath and beating hearts, our eyes fixed on the top of the very high wall. Presently a rope with a weight attached to it soared over the wall. The weight fell on our side, but it only brought the rope a few feet over the wall, and dangled twenty feet over our heads. The rope was pulled back and thrown again, but with no better result. A third time it was thrown, and this time they succeeded in getting it a couple of feet farther. There it remained And now despair settled on us; we looked up helplessly at the dangling rope so far beyond our reach. We had burned our bridges, and there was no retreat; the attempted escape was going to prove a ludicrous fiasco.

The couple of minutes that passed seemed hours to us, standing in broad daylight in a prison yard, overlooked by dozens of windows of cells and wards, expecting an alarm to be raised at any moment. Then to our relief a head appeared over the wall. Our friends outside had provided a patent ladder on the outside as an additional precaution; without it our plan would have proved abortive.

At one glance our rescuer realised the situation, and, climbing along the wall to the rope, lowered it to us. We speedily pulled over a rope ladder, and, as we did so, were joined by the other three prisoners. Stack mounted the rope and got over without mishap, beyond cutting his hands in sliding down the rope at the other side. I followed.

The wall was, I think, close on forty feet high. I slid down the rope, cutting my hands to the bone, and ran across the road to the waste ground, dimly visualising an almost deserted street, and a man in apron shirt sleeves, and workmanlike garb in the centre; this was the man who ha brought the patent ladder.

Suffice it to say that all got safely away.

R. V.
Dr. N. G. Sardesai of Poona, who has recently returned from a pilgrimage to Lake Manasa and the Kailas Mountains on the Himalayas, where he experienced terrible hardships.

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